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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1874. NO. 232.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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## FIRST EDITION.

### EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**France.**

MINISTER WASHBURNE AT DINNER.

PARIS, June 10.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, gave a dinner yesterday at the legation, in honor of the Duke De Cases. Among the guests were the English, Russian, German and other Ambassadors, Ex-Governor Washburne, of Wisconsin, and J. Russel Jones, American Minister to Brussels.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS CONGRESS.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Times* publishes a dispatch from Berlin, which gives the probable action of the Congress which will assemble at Brussels next month, to consider the subject of international rights in time of war. The *Times'* correspondent says the Congress will codify the recognized usages of international law in so far as they affect the actual conduct of war. A new code is to be enacted in the form of an international treaty, which promises to become the first law common to the whole civilized world. The draft of the treaty, which is to be submitted to the Congress, has been prepared. It contains seventy-six clauses, which state in detail the rights and obligations of belligerents, from the mutual claims of belligerent states down to the relations of those states to private individuals. They also specify what classes of arms shall be legitimately used in war, and make regulation for the treatment of prisoners.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 10.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 348 to 347, adopted the amendment to the municipal electoral bill fixing the age of electors at twenty-one, instead of twenty-five years, as proposed by the government, which is thus defeated on a vital provision of the bill.

THE GAMBETTA QUARREL.

PARIS, June 10.—A strong guard was placed on the Left in which convey the deputies from Versailles to Paris this evening, to protect the Bonapartists, against whom the feeling is very bitter on the part of Gambetta's supporters, on the arrival of the Parliamentary train at the Paris depot, last evening, several Bonapartists accosted M. Gambetta, and directed his attention to the offensive words he used in the Assembly Chamber. Imperialist journals contain very violent attacks on the Left. There is a general uneasiness over the quarrel. A document shall, it is said, be read by the Left in the Assembly yesterday, has been discovered circulating in the Paris barracks.

**Marine News.**

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—The steamship Hibernian, from Montreal; Caspian, from Quebec, and Oceanic, from New York, arrived.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, June 10.—Consols for money 92⅝@92⅝; do account 92¾@92⅝. 5-20's 1865, 108; do 1867, 106½@106¾; new 5's 104¾. New York Central 93; Erie 27¾@27⅝; do preferred 49. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the banks on balance to-day was 10,000 pounds. Tallow 41s9d@41s 6d.

PARIS, June 10.—Rents 59 francs 87½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—5-20's 1862, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Cotton steadier at 8 7-16@8⅜. Sales 12,000, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Lard 51s6d. Pork 68s 6d.

### REUNION OF ABOLITIONISTS.

**The Chicago Meeting Continued--Letter from John G. Whittier--Arrival of Rev. Edward Beecher--Protest Against Masonic Ceremonies.**

CHICAGO, June 10.—The National Abolitionists' Reunion reassembled this morning in the First Congregational church, and a number of old-liners gave interesting accounts of their experience in the early days of the movement. Rev. G. Barnett, a colored preacher from Kentucky, narrated his experience as a slave and paid an eloquent tribute to the labors of the anti-Slavery men in behalf of his race. Letters were read from John Brown, Jr., and two Brown, sons of John Brown; from Rev. C. B. Boynton, Cincinnati, and from John G. Whittier, expressing regret that they were unable to attend the reunion and sending assurances of sympathy and affection for their former co-laborers. Mr. Whittier gives as the reason for his non-attendance the precarious condition of his health, but assures the reunionists that he is with them in spirit, and recalls briefly some of the labors performed by Abolitionists in the dark days of slavery. He adds, "Let us, then, join hand in hand in silent thanksgiving, profoundly grateful that I have been permitted to outlive the great wrong, and to see the flag of my country float everywhere over free men. The end has been reached at last, as we hoped through the peaceful ways of argument, appeal and constitutional legislation, but through the fiery ordeal of revolution. At an awful cost the evil has been extipated, and we still feel the consequences of that terrible struggle. Abolitionists we have never hated the people of the South, and it is now a matter of joy and pride to convince them of this generous and magnanimous dealing. Let all revenge and malice cease and pass away, and let it not be our fault if we are not henceforth a united people, to feeling as well as in nature."

L. Eastman then read a biography of Benjamin Lundy, one of the most noted pioneers of anti-slavery. Vice President Wilson was not yet arrived. A letter was received from him under date of this 10th inst., stating that he had purposed starting that day, but the sudden illness of his mother-in-law prevented his leaving. He will probably be present to-morrow. Also the noted arrival to-day, was Rev. Edward Beecher, of New York.

After the adjournment of the morning session, a supplementary meeting was held and attended by a large number of delegates, to protest against the laying of the corner-stone of the new Chicago custom house by the Masonic fraternity. A petition to the committee of citizens having charge of the matter, declaring that Vice President Wilson, Judge Drummond or some other distinguished official be selected to lay the corner-stone, was circulated and received many signatures.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Edward Beecher read an interesting biography of E. P. Lovejoy. Dr. Williams read a paper entitled "Recollections of the Anti-Slavery Conflict," written by Rev. T. B. Herbert. A letter was also read from I. A. Park, of Alton, Illinois, proposing a plan for the erection of a monument to E. P. Lovejoy.

### OHIO MINING TROUBLES.

**Colored Miners in the Hocking Valley---Operators Determined Not to Yield to the Union---Fears of Riot---Militia in Readiness to Keep the Peace.**

COLUMBUS, June 10.—The troubles between coal miners and operators in the Hocking Valley are fast approaching a crisis. The strike has now been on more than two months, and no work has been done by Union miners during that time. All attempts at a reconciliation of differences have failed, and for some time most of the miners have been doing very little work. About a month ago, Miner R. Ames, the extensive coal operator of Chicago, who is Vice President of the Lick Run Coal Company, engaged in mining in the Hocking Valley, came to the city to see what could be done. He was earnestly opposed to making further attempts at conciliation, and advised introducing colored miners at the first opportunity. The operators here did not concur in this plan, but finally acquiesced and empowered Ames to undertake the gathering of a force. Ames then set to work and in a very few days has gathered at this point between four hundred and five hundred colored men principally from Richmond, Memphis and Louisville. A large quantity of improved muskets, revolvers and ammunition has been purchased, and will be taken with the party to-night to Hocking Valley. It is designed to put all the men into one mine and distribute arms to each one of them to protect themselves. Some of these men are desperadoes, used to rough usage, and if molested there will be desperate work. The operators declare they will never yield to the dictation of the Union, and that they will keep adding colored men to their force until a sufficient number is obtained to put all the mines in the Hocking Valley under full headway. B. F. Master, who has had experience in working colored miners in opposition to Union men, at Brazil, Indiana, is here to assist in the organization of the force and give the benefit of his experience. The Sheriff of Athens county arrived here to-day to consult with the Governor relative to calling out the militia, fearing a riot on the arrival of the colored miners. In the absence of the Governor, he called on Adjutant General Ames but was told by that official that he could only act on an order from the Governor, and when such order came he was prepared to do his whole duty in the premises. The Sheriff returned to Athens county this evening and, if necessary to prevent bloodshed, will ask for troops, as Governor Allen has heretofore stated that he would send troops on the arrival of the Sheriff. One or more companies will doubtless be sent to the seat of war to-morrow, if the Sheriff makes a demand for them.

### American Society of Civil Engineers.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Sixth Annual Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers commenced this morning. One hundred delegates were present. The committee on the form, weight, manufacture and duration of rails submitted a partial report, which was referred to the Standing Committee on Publication. Recess.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

*Probabilities for To-Day.*—For the Middle States, Lake Region and Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather northeast to southwest winds, lower temperature and falling barometer.

Eight men have committed suicide in San Francisco within an many days.

The steamers Minnesota and Cuba, from Liverpool; Lessing and Thuringia, from Hamburg, and Victoria, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The Master Car Builders' Association met in Cincinnati yesterday, about seventy-five delegates present. Mayor Johnston delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Vice President Perry.

A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, states that on the 21st, Lieut. King and his soldiers attacked a band of Apaches, camped near Diamond Butte, and killed nine of them. Eighty-four more Apaches, with three chiefs, have surrendered at camp Verde.

A hand ball match, for $1,000 and the championship of America, has been arranged between Alderman James Dunn and James Casey, of Brooklyn, and James O'Brien and James Farrell, of Chicago. They are to play eleven games, twenty-one points up.

The Rhode Island Legislature yesterday voted twice for a United States Senator. Burnside received thirty-nine votes on each ballot, and Dixon received twenty-five votes. The remaining votes were scattered among seven different candidates. The fourth ballot resulted as follows: Burnside 40; Dixon 26; Howard 14; Barlow 12; scattering 10.

## XLIII. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Indian Commissioners. Referred.

Mr. THURMAN presented the memorial of the Ohio Editorial Association in regard to postage on newspapers. Referred.

Unfinished business, being the bill to amend the customs revenue laws, and to repeal moieties, was called up by Mr. CHAFFEE, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Conkling to amend the 20th section so that the bill should not affect suits or actions commenced or forfeitures incurred prior to May 1st, 1874.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would vote for the amendment, as he did not think Congress had power to take away the vested legal rights of informers in suits already commenced.

Mr. SAULSBURY denied that informers had any vested rights. They had become odious to the people of the country, and all traces of them should be wiped out by this bill.

Mr. WADLEIGH spoke against the amendment.

Mr. HOWE said he had heard a great outcry against informers, but not a word against the rascals detected by them.

Mr. MORTON said he gave notice yesterday that he would call up the Conference report on the Currency bill to-day. He asked that the Moiety bill be laid aside informally to take up the Conference report.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. CHANDLER spoke in favor of employing informers. He read from a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, signed by A. A. Low, in which it was asked that the voice of detectives be trusted, and said if a burglar should rob the house of Mr. Low, he would employ a detective to arrest him, yet that burglar would be a gentleman as compared with the mean, sneaking smuggler.

Mr. MORTON said he was satisfied that there would be an extended discussion on this bill, and he therefore moved that it be laid aside, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the Currency bill. After some discussion, it was agreed that a vote on Mr. Conkling's amendment should be taken immediately, and Mr. MORTON withdrew his motion. The amendment of Mr. Conkling was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 28.

Mr. STEWART moved to strike out the 12th section of the bill, which fixes a penalty of $5,000 for any attempt to defraud the revenue by means of false or fraudulent invoices, and provides for the forfeiture of the particular item of merchandise to which such fraud or attempt to defraud relates. Agreed to by a voice, as under the present law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill to authorize the opening of Wight street through the grounds of the United States Marine Hospital in Detroit, Michigan.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Moiety bill.

Mr. CONKLING thought the bill one of the most extraordinary ever framed by intelligent men, and after a thorough investigation he rejoiced that the bill would come back to torment its inventors. He had no doubt it would greatly increase the revenues of the government and produce disorder. He did not wish to be drawn into a discussion of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., though he would not hesitate to discuss it if he thought it necessary. It was his impression that an investigation ordered by a clerk from the book proved to be correct. When it was accurately compared with the statuls in books from which it was taken, that invoice showed that goods were valued at more than they were in the invoice presented at the custom house, upon which duties were paid. He argued in favor of leaving the whole invoice forfeited in case of fraud, and said that unless such was the case, frauds would go on as regularly as the march of time. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from A. T. Stewart, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill now before the Senate accorded with Mr. Stewart's letter in every respect.

Mr. CONKLING denied that the bill was framed in accordance with Mr. Stewart's recommendations, and said in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., the amount paid, $277.63, was the value of the items undervalued. A fine of three times that was not as recommended by Mr. Stewart, would have been $3,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the books of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. showed that false invoices had been presented, and that the invoices he quoted from statements made from those books to show that three times the amount of duty on the true invoices were of much greater value than the one presented at the custom house. Yet this villainous firm had sworn to a false invoice. He denied that the firm had been persecuted by the officers of the custom house.

Mr. CARPENTER said that any merchant with wealth and influence behind him, who would permit a man to take possession of his books if he was guiltless, was a craven. No man would pay thousands of dollars on the ipsi dixit of a detective unless he felt he was liable under the law. Every honest man would energetically show an attempt on the part of the government who was authorized by law to examine them.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Stewart, to strike out the 12th section, it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 27. Messrs. Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Pease, Ramsey, Sargent and Stewart voting in the affirmative.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend the 13th section by striking out the penalty of $5,000 for each offense and inserting in lieu thereof, "for each offense be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000 nor less than $5, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both." Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the 12th section so as to provide that only the package or package containing items found to be fraudulent be forfeited. Agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to insert the section stricken out in Committee of the Whole, which provided for the examination of books and papers in order of court.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend the section so that it would only apply to cases where it can be permitted to make an examination of the entries referred to by a sworn complaint, information and the defendant, or claimant or his agent may be present. Agreed to.

Mr. BASS moved to amend the section so as to provide that the owner of books or papers seized shall not be subjected to the order of the custody of them, except pending their examination in court as aforesaid. Agreed to.

The question then coming on agreeing to the section as amended, it was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third time and passed—yeas 38, nays 5, Messrs. Flanagan, Howe and Pease voting in the negative.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely bills to abolish the tax on cigars, tobacco and snuff; to repeal the tax on deposits in savings banks; to repeal the act of March 18, 1874, to strengthen the public credit; to repeal taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco for the issue of convertible bonds; to impose income tax, and to repeal duty on salt.

Mr. DAWES reported a bill to amend section one of the act of the 27th of May, 1872, for abatement of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualty, by adding the words "cistern room" before the words "distillery warehouse." Passed.

Mr. WHEELER presented the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The House then took up the Geneva award bill.

Mr. BASS opposed the substitute of Mr. Butler, of Massacusetts, and Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, supported it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE recommended that the money paid under the Geneva award be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, said the overshadowing power of those insurance companies is felt in the House to-day and in the hotels at Washington and all around. It was sufficiently strong to make itself felt even at Geneva, where these insurance companies sent some of the best lawyers of the country, who were at the same time connected with the United States, and to send them back here on the floor of the House as lobbyists. It was an almost almighty power that could do that.

Mr. TREMAIN—What authority have you for saying that, when Mr. Evarts was counsel at Geneva he was also counsel for any one of these claimants, who have presented a demand?

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Because he said so before the Judiciary Committee of the last House.

Mr. TREMAIN—On the contrary, there is a long letter in this House written by him yesterday denying that fact.

Mr. BUTLER—And he was on the floor and I sent it to him to his face and he did not dare to deny it, and he cannot come on this floor and deny it.

Mr. KELLOGG—He could not deny it here. You had the advantage of him and you refused him the opportunity to deny it.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me, sir, I did not do that. I do not come from Connecticut. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOODFORD (indignantly)—And as a grandson of Connecticut, I am gratified.

Mr. BUTLER (scornfully)—So am I. [Laughter.]

Mr. FRYE proceeded with his argument in contravention of the idea that the United States government appeared at Geneva in the character of a claim agent. ("Without a contingent fee," interrupted Mr. Butler.) Coming to the question of mutual insurance companies, he referred to the remark of Mr. Tremain yesterday, that the motion to strike them out of the bill was a fraud on the committee, and to his own reply that they were got in by a fraud.

Mr. TREMAIN—Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. FRYE—No sir, I will not.

Mr. TREMAIN—The gentleman makes a charge of fraud and then will allow no answer. That is courage.

Mr. FRYE—The charge was made when the gentleman had an hour to himself and had ample time to answer it. I trust that mutual insurance companies will be struck out of the bill, and that will leave the section as to fining as stock insurance companies, to be paid in case they lost and only in case they lost.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the substitute. Referring to Mr. Poland's condemnation, yesterday, of those who supported the Butler substitute, he said if the blush of shame should manifest any cheek in connection with the matter, it should not be his cheek but that of his venerable friend from Vermont.

Mr. HALE, of Maine supported the Butler substitute.

At three o'clock Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to close the debate.

Mr. POLAND complained that the time had not been apportioned to the minority of the committee, and asked Mr. Butler to yield fifteen minutes to Mr. Beck.

Mr. BUTLER declined to do so, and expressed his opinion that the minority of the committee had had more than their fair portion of time.

Mr. POLAND (surely)—Allow me a word?

Mr. BUTLER (firmly)—No, sir. I will not.

Mr. POLAND (doubtingly)—Are you sure you will not?

Mr. BUTLER (positively)—I am sure I will not.

Mr. POLAND (persistently)—Two of the four gentlemen who signed the minority report are not here.

The SPEAKER (after a good deal of hammering)—The gentleman from Vermont (Poland) is not in order. The rules give the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) the floor absolutely.

Mr. POLAND (perfectly unruffled)—I am endeavoring to appeal to the gentleman's sense of justice.

Mr. BUTLER (bluntly)—I do not want any appeal.

Mr. POLAND (yieldingly)—Well, if the gentleman is disposed.—

Mr. BUTLER (determinedly)—Well, I am disposed. [Laughter.]

Mr. POLAND (resuming his seat)—I have known the gentleman to respect other men's thoughts.

Mr. BUTLER (triumphantly)—Mr. Speaker, what must be the exigency of that case; what must be the influence of money contracted in a few hands in the city of New York and in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, that can make the honorable politic and courteous gentleman from Vermont that he violates every rule of the House and courtesy of debate, and insists on thrusting himself upon me against my will and the will of the House, after we have listened for four weeks to the claims of those insurance companies presented here for money out of the people, when they have had by half two months for one and divided them among themselves.

Mr. BUTLER here presented statistics showing the immense profits of one of the mutual insurance companies, and said this insurance company comes here and asks for the sum of $1,925,760 and interest, over two and a half millions, to be added to that, of which it has already robbed the sailor and merchant by its war premiums of ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. I desire to know if that is the entertainment to which the country was invited when we were asked to go to war with England to make good our claims for losses suffered through the rebel cruisers. Is it any wonder that these insurance companies could send their counsel to Geneva as one of the counsel of the United States? Is it any wonder that that same counsel appeared last year and this year before the Judiciary Committee arguing their cause? Do you understand a little now, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, how the milk got into this cocoanut?

Mr. TREMAIN asked him if he would allow him to put a question.

Mr. BUTLER—I do with such counsel as was against him. [Laughter.]

Mr. TREMAIN—Undoubtedly there is a bond of sympathy between you.

Mr. BUTLER—I think that such a man should be hunted by dogs, and not by jackals. [Laughter.] Now you see the disadvantage of interruption.

Mr. TREMAIN—None whatever.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* (Mr. Randall in the chair)—The gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. BUTLER—I will endeavor to do so, if I am let alone.

Mr. MYERS asked Mr. Butler whether, under the "Jay" treaty with Great Britain, in 1794, and under the French treaty of 1831, insurance companies were not subrogated and paid *pro rata* with other losers.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, sir. Now are you satisfied?

Mr. MYERS—I am.

Mr. BUTLER—Now I will tell why—which you never would have found out. Now listen. It was because, in the treaty of 1794, the Jay treaty with Spain, private citizens were included in the treaty, and compensation to you had to be subrogated to these private claimants. The difference is, that there are no private claims in the treaty with Great Britain. If you find the words "private claims" in it, I will sit down and give up the case. Such a provision in a treaty that would be the worst punishment that could be put upon me.

At the close of Mr. Butler's speech, he yielded five minutes to Mr. STARKWEATHER, who argued in support of the Butler substitute.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill to authorize the opening of Wight street through the grounds of the United States Marine Hospital in Detroit, Michigan.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Moiety bill.

Mr. CONKLING thought the bill one of the most extraordinary ever framed by intelligent men, and after a thorough investigation he rejoiced that the bill would come back to torment its inventors. He had no doubt it would greatly increase the revenues of the government and produce disorder. He did not wish to be drawn into a discussion of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., though he would not hesitate to discuss it if he thought it necessary. It was his impression that an investigation ordered by a clerk from the book proved to be correct. When it was accurately compared with the statuls in books from which it was taken, that invoice showed that goods were valued at more than they were in the invoice presented at the custom house, upon which duties were paid. He argued in favor of leaving the whole invoice forfeited in case of fraud, and said that unless such was the case, frauds would go on as regularly as the march of time. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from A. T. Stewart, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

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Mr. KELLOGG—He could not deny it here. You had the advantage of him and you refused him the opportunity to deny it.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me, sir, I did not do that. I do not come from Connecticut. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOODFORD (indignantly)—And as a grandson of Connecticut, I am gratified.

Mr. BUTLER (scornfully)—So am I. [Laughter.]

Mr. FRYE proceeded with his argument in contravention of the idea that the United States government appeared at Geneva in the character of a claim agent. ("Without a contingent fee," interrupted Mr. Butler.) Coming to the question of mutual insurance companies, he referred to the remark of Mr. Tremain yesterday, that the motion to strike them out of the bill was a fraud on the committee, and to his own reply that they were got in by a fraud.

Mr. TREMAIN—Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. FRYE—No sir, I will not.

Mr. TREMAIN—The gentleman makes a charge of fraud and then will allow no answer. That is courage.

Mr. FRYE—The charge was made when the gentleman had an hour to himself and had ample time to answer it. I trust that mutual insurance companies will be struck out of the bill, and that will leave the section as to fining as stock insurance companies, to be paid in case they lost and only in case they lost.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the substitute. Referring to Mr. Poland's condemnation, yesterday, of those who supported the Butler substitute, he said if the blush of shame should manifest any cheek in connection with the matter, it should not be his cheek but that of his venerable friend from Vermont.

Mr. HALE, of Maine supported the Butler substitute.

At three o'clock Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to close the debate.

Mr. POLAND complained that the time had not been apportioned to the minority of the committee, and asked Mr. Butler to yield fifteen minutes to Mr. Beck.

Mr. BUTLER declined to do so, and expressed his opinion that the minority of the committee had had more than their fair portion of time.

Mr. POLAND (surely)—Allow me a word?

Mr. BUTLER (firmly)—No, sir. I will not.

Mr. POLAND (doubtingly)—Are you sure you will not?

Mr. BUTLER (positively)—I am sure I will not.

Mr. POLAND (persistently)—Two of the four gentlemen who signed the minority report are not here.

The SPEAKER (after a good deal of hammering)—The gentleman from Vermont (Poland) is not in order. The rules give the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) the floor absolutely.

Mr. POLAND (perfectly unruffled)—I am endeavoring to appeal to the gentleman's sense of justice.

Mr. BUTLER (bluntly)—I do not want any appeal.

Mr. POLAND (yieldingly)—Well, if the gentleman is disposed.—

Mr. BUTLER (determinedly)—Well, I am disposed. [Laughter.]

Mr. POLAND (resuming his seat)—I have known the gentleman to respect other men's thoughts.

Mr. BUTLER (triumphantly)—Mr. Speaker, what must be the exigency of that case; what must be the influence of money contracted in a few hands in the city of New York and in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, that can make the honorable politic and courteous gentleman from Vermont that he violates every rule of the House and courtesy of debate, and insists on thrusting himself upon me against my will and the will of the House, after we have listened for four weeks to the claims of those insurance companies presented here for money out of the people, when they have had by half two months for one and divided them among themselves.

Mr. BUTLER here presented statistics showing the immense profits of one of the mutual insurance companies, and said this insurance company comes here and asks for the sum of $1,925,760 and interest, over two and a half millions, to be added to that, of which it has already robbed the sailor and merchant by its war premiums of ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. I desire to know if that is the entertainment to which the country was invited when we were asked to go to war with England to make good our claims for losses suffered through the rebel cruisers. Is it any wonder that these insurance companies could send their counsel to Geneva as one of the counsel of the United States? Is it any wonder that that same counsel appeared last year and this year before the Judiciary Committee arguing their cause? Do you understand a little now, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, how the milk got into this cocoanut?

Mr. TREMAIN asked him if he would allow him to put a question.

Mr. BUTLER—I do with such counsel as was against him. [Laughter.]

Mr. TREMAIN—Undoubtedly there is a bond of sympathy between you.

Mr. BUTLER—I think that such a man should be hunted by dogs, and not by jackals. [Laughter.] Now you see the disadvantage of interruption.

Mr. TREMAIN—None whatever.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* (Mr. Randall in the chair)—The gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. BUTLER—I will endeavor to do so, if I am let alone.

Mr. MYERS asked Mr. Butler whether, under the "Jay" treaty with Great Britain, in 1794, and under the French treaty of 1831, insurance companies were not subrogated and paid *pro rata* with other losers.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, sir. Now are you satisfied?

Mr. MYERS—I am.

Mr. BUTLER—Now I will tell why—which you never would have found out. Now listen. It was because, in the treaty of 1794, the Jay treaty with Spain, private citizens were included in the treaty, and compensation to you had to be subrogated to these private claimants. The difference is, that there are no private claims in the treaty with Great Britain. If you find the words "private claims" in it, I will sit down and give up the case. Such a provision in a treaty that would be the worst punishment that could be put upon me.

At the close of Mr. Butler's speech, he yielded five minutes to Mr. STARKWEATHER, who argued in support of the Butler substitute.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Butler substitute, the pending question being—

Mr. HOUSE, of Tennessee, called up the bill for the relief of ex-Senator Harlan, in this city, and will pass the remainder of its years, already three months in the past, before the closing volumes of his history of the United States. The archives of the government and the great library of the United States afford every facility for such work.

Printing the "Globe."

The Senate Committee on Printing to-day heard what Rives and Bailey, late publishers of the *Congressional Globe*, had to say on the printing of the debates of Congress. These parties have been soreheaded ever since the work was transferred to the Government Printing Office and have trumped up all sorts of charge against Congressional printer Clapp, in hopes of influencing Congress to restore the work to the old regime and excessive cost. Mr. Bailey has charged Mr. Clapp with a discrepancy of forty-nine thousand dollars, the committee will examine that subject first. The case, as stated by Rives and Bailey, is purely one of self interest and so manifestly so that they have entirely lost the sympathy of those who would perhaps at one time dispose to favor them.

The Finance Bill.

Senator Morton will make an effort to get up the Finance bill to-morrow, which will doubtless lead to some discussion, as several other important measures are its rivals for precedence of discussion. Considering the proximity of the day of adjournment, the friends of the bill would be time wasted, as it is not now of a character to receive the Presidential signature, judging from his views on the subject as expressed in the bill expressed several days since to your correspondent.

The District Government.

Senator Allison and Representative Wilson, of the Joint Special Committee on affairs in the District of Columbia, expect to report to-day in favor of submitting the Tenth districts, announced their withdrawal from the convention, refusing to participate further in the platform was adopted, after all the nominations were made. A motion finally prevailed excluding the delegates from the section of candidates to withhold their report until a platform was reported.

The speech of Mr. Bergen, who received from the convention at Springfield, Ill., in response to the congratulatory message sent to that body at the morning session:

"Incontrovertible bonds triumphant; no and Sewards in the affirmative.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend the 13th section by striking out the penalty of $5,000 for each offense and inserting in lieu thereof, "for each offense be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000 nor less than $5, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both." Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the 12th section so as to provide that only the package or package containing items found to be fraudulent should be forfeited. Agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to insert the section stricken out in Committee of the Whole, which provided for the examination of books and papers in order of court.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend the section so that it would only apply to cases where it can be permitted to make an examination of the entries referred to by a sworn complaint, information and the defendant, or claimant or his agent may be present. Agreed to.

Mr. BASS moved to amend the section so as to provide that the owner of books or papers seized shall not be subjected to the order of the custody of them, except pending their examination in court as aforesaid. Agreed to.

The question then coming on agreeing to the section as amended, it was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third time and passed—yeas 38, nays 5, Messrs. Flanagan, Howe and Pease voting in the negative.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely bills to abolish the tax on cigars, tobacco and snuff; to repeal the tax on deposits in savings banks; to repeal the act of March 18, 1874, to strengthen the public credit; to repeal taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco for the issue of convertible bonds; to impose income tax, and to repeal duty on salt.

Mr. DAWES reported a bill to amend section one of the act of the 27th of May, 1872, for abatement of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualty, by adding the words "cistern room" before the words "distillery warehouse." Passed.

Mr. WHEELER presented the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The House then took up the Geneva award bill.

Mr. BASS opposed the substitute of Mr. Butler, of Massacusetts, and Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, supported it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE recommended that the money paid under the Geneva award be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, said the overshadowing power of those insurance companies is felt in the House to-day and in the hotels at Washington and all around. It was sufficiently strong to make itself felt even at Geneva, where these insurance companies sent some of the best lawyers of the country, who were at the same time connected with the United States, and to send them back here on the floor of the House as lobbyists. It was an almost almighty power that could do that.

Mr. TREMAIN—What authority have you for sa

# The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874.

THE House did itself credit by refusing to admit either PINCHBACK or SHERIDAN to seats in that body from Louisiana.

THE London detectives haven't yet found that missing drunken nobleman. Possibly he may have sobered up and disguised himself as a gentleman.

THE sixth annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers is now in session in New York city. It will be followed by an excursion to the coal fields of this State on Friday and Saturday of this week.

WE NOTICE, in a Nashville paper, the recent departure from that port of a steamer with two hundred tons of pig-iron, made in Georgia, and consigned to parties in this city. The fact possesses considerable significance, as indicating either superiority in the raw material, or lower rates.

GEORGIA papers state that if the cotton and other crops of that section at all fulfill their present promise, there will be flush times in the fall, the farmers not having been able to run in debt. It is to be hoped that the beneficial effects of their enforced lesson of economy may be permanent.

AND now it is intimated that in case both Houses of Congress should pass the pending bills for the admission of New Mexico and Colorado into the Union, the President will be likely to veto them both. And, certainly, the reasons for their admission are wholly insufficient—numerically not less than otherwise.

WE SEE it stated that the Washington lobby, which lately succeeded in pushing a bill through Congress excepting savings banks from taxation on their deposits, not satisfied with their victory in that particular, are now working for the passage of another bill directing the refunding of taxes already paid. Congress should refuse to entertain the proposal for an instant.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report, estimated the receipts of his department, for the year ending June 30, 1874, at $100,000,000. They have already reached $85,000,000, and the remainder of June will more than supply the difference. Considering the injurious effects of the panic on the national revenue, the realization of the Commissioner's estimates is gratifying and satisfactory.

"Ten years ago, how would Sumner's Civil Rights bill have been received? One universal howl of indignation would have gone up."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

TEN years ago, how would the Fifteenth Amendment have been received? Your average Democrat always "howls" at every nearer approach of the race to the era of equal liberties, rights, duties and opportunities. It is the only adequate way in which he can express himself.

UNQUESTIONABLY there are a great many rascals in South Carolina, but they are not all "Radicals." The grand jury of Lexington county and the grand jury of Lancaster county, respectively, have just presented indictments against their County Commissioners—all of whom are white Democrats—for theft and corruption in office. Will those opposition papers that are so grieved over the political profligacy running rampant in that State, make a note of this interesting fact? It is instructive.

FATHER TERRY has not been dismissed from the Chicago diocese, after all. The Bishop has simply given him another place, sending him away from Chicago to keep company with his brother at Ottawa. This relieves his Chicago orthodox brethren from the danger of associating with one who heretically holds the Mosaic account of the Creation and the Flood to be a mere poetical fable, and, at the same time, leaves Father TERRY's standing, as a priest, unquestioned. We do not believe, however, that TERRY will repeat his lecture.

WHAT is the matter with Massachusetts? Recent Statistics show that while the population of that Commonwealth has increased only a little more than thirty per cent. during the last ten years, drunkenness has increased nearly three hundred and fifty per cent. That is to say, drunkenness has increased one thousand per cent. faster than the population during the last ten years. Moreover, while Massachusetts ranks seventh in population among the States of the Union, she stands fifth in the number of those engaged in the liquor traffic. During the whole of these ten years, too, she has had a prohibitory law in operation. Evidently, intellectual and moral forces are not the only influences at work in the Old Bay State.

TROUBLES are brewing among the Democracy of New Jersey. It appears that a secret meeting of the Democratic leaders of that State is to be held at an early date, for the purpose of "fixing up things"—in which, however, there is nothing particularly strange, less than a dozen men having made the nominations of that party in that State for the past fifteen or twenty years. This year, however, there seems to be an unwonted freedom of political action among the rank and file, and some of the papers are threatening that if the manipulations of the managers don't suit, there will be a general kicking over the traces, even if things should thereby go to smash. Altogether, there is a promise of quite a lively Democratic funeral in New Jersey, next November.

THE traffic returns of thirteen Western and Southwestern railway companies, for the month of May, as given by the New York *Bulletin*, show gross earnings amounting to $5,023,098, against $5,022,741 for the corresponding month of last year. The earnings of the same roads from the first of January to the last of May, were $22,013,479, against $22,088,456, being a decrease of $74,977. The returns do not include New York Central nor Lake Shore. Under all the circumstances this is a moderately good showing; indicating as it does that business has not been so completely depressed as was been represented. With the gross receipts of the past five months nearly up to those of last year, and a reduction averaging twenty-five per cent. in the working expenses of the various roads, operations should show a considerably larger net result than last year.

CONGRESS has marked out the true policy in ordering governmental surveys of all the proposed transportation routes from the West to the East, before committing itself to the work of opening those routes. If these surveys are fairly and faithfully made, we are satisfied that the estimated cost of them will frighten the country from ever attempting them. We say "them," because it is certain that no one of them can be adopted to the exclusion of the rest, and that all will have to be taken together to secure the needed support. The lowest estimate for them is $150,000,000; and $400,000,000 will probably be nearer the actual mark. It is not at all likely that any such costly project can succeed.

At the same time, Congress has ordered the survey of a ship canal from the Mississippi to the ocean, large enough for ships drawing twenty-five feet. This, also, is a step in the right direction. That is a work which the government should undertake before any other is thought of; and if that canal can be built and made practicable, the necessity for the other routes will measurably be done away with.

THE notorious BEN. HARRIS, of Maryland, announces himself a candidate for Congress, and this is the platform on which he stands. He holds that the last two amendments to the Constitution are utterly void, and have no binding effect on the conscience of the citizen, because they were adopted by the Southern States while under duress. Says this implacable Democrat: "When I swear to support the Constitution, I swear not to support the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and in every case in which I may come in contact with them, or any offspring from them, whether as a private citizen or public servant, I shall invariably maintain those views." He further announces that, if elected, his first official act will be a motion to vacate all the seats held by colored men, to the end that they may be occupied by white men; whilst, in case of any contested seat, he pledges himself to vote for that contestant who seems to have a majority of the votes of the white electors, without paying the least regard to the votes cast by colored voters on either side; in addition to which he is going to propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that none but white men shall vote or hold office within the bounds of the United States. The sincerity and earnestness of this man are no more to be doubted than are the sincerity and earnestness of the devil; and, indeed, we rather like his straightforward diabolism—it contrasts so startlingly and effectively with the crooked-tongued hypocrisy to which the leaders of his party have treated us during the past few years. As to the probabilities of his election—at present—we think they are somewhat doubtful. He is too frank. "Mum's the word" with the Democracy—for the time being.

## SOUND IN THE FAITH.

DR. PATTON, the prosecutor in the late great trial for heresy at Chicago, some days ago, assigned to the Presbytery his reasons for appealing from its decision of the case to the Synod of Northern Illinois. Hence, though Prof. SWING has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church, his case is still pending; the question remains to be decided by a higher court of the Church, whether or no the court which tried Professor SWING rightly declared him innocent of the heresy with which he was charged. Doubtless, very many of the thousands of persons outside of the Presbyterian Church, who watched the trial of the alleged heretic with lively interest, will watch the trial of his judges with lively curiosity. In the trial before the Synod no single much-admired or much-beloved man will be placed in peril; whatever hazard may attend the process will be distributed over or among the forty-five Presbyters who voted for Professor SWING's acquittal. There can, therefore, be little if any personal feeling involved in the result, and spectators, even those most intimately concerned, may behold the proceedings in cold blood.

Looked at, however, from another point of view than the personal one, the trial before the synod is still invested with very considerable interest. In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday a well known correspondent presented in a very strong light a most important practical question which has been raised by the SWING trial, in many intelligent minds within as well as outside the pale of the Presbyterian church. Do Presbyterian ministers in general accept without mental reservation the Westminster confession which they *profess to accept* as containing a substantially correct statement of the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures? It is undoubtedly true that the Chicago Presbytery declared Mr. SWING an orthodox minister, in spite of his avowed rejection of the confession, and of his repeated assertion of his belief that the Presbyterian church had long ago silently lapsed away from its so styled standards, they having been superseded by the better light and finer feeling of this illuminated age. It is certainly an important question whether or no a Synod of Presbyterian teachers and rulers can be found willing to sanction the verdict of the Presbytery. And if so large a number of men who once solemnly subscribed to the Confession, could thus slight its authority, the interest of morality would surely seem to call for a revolution in the constitution of the Church.

In view of patent facts, however, it is impossible to doubt that the action of the Presbytery in the SWING case has been much misunderstood. In the first place, in the multitude of the accused Professor's contradictory utterances, it was not difficult to find grounds whereon to hang doubts as to the justice of the charges against his orthodoxy. It was easy to perceive that he has no system of theology but that he is a mere theological sentimentalist. Then, his position as a minister in the Presbyterian church entitled his ambiguous language to an orthodox interpretation whenever such an interpretation was possible. The artful appeal also to the question of strict or liberal interpretation of the Confession long mooted between Old School and New School Presbyterians enlisted powerful prejudices in his favor. And finally personal feeling, friendship for the man and admiration of the popular preacher, entered largely into the acquittal. Really the men who cleared him of heresy did not intend to manifest any want of respect for the ancient standards of their Church.

That many Presbyterian ministers are not strictly Calvinistic in their views is probably a fact. Some persons can not be Calvinists even if they try, while others are constitutionally Calvinists, betraying the fact, even though they may be the ministers of a church, one of whose distinctive features is hostility to Calvinism. There are others again whose nature makes it impossible for them to adhere steadily to any doctrinal system. Whether they are preachers or laymen, they can not help changing their theology from time to time, at length providing themselves with a succession of views which they put on and off as they do their clothes. But after making allowance for a due proportion of such men in the Presbyterian ministry, it is pretty safe to say that a great majority of the class still cling to the Westminster Confession. We make no pretense of authority for the statement, but found it on familiar facts. Thus, the newspaper organs of the church, without a single exception, sustain the prosecutor in the SWING case and censure the action of the Presbytery in acquitting the accused. In reference to all other incidental topics also the organs are rigorously orthodox. Besides, the book literature of the church, even the most recent publications, the works of the theological professors of the church, indicate abiding conformity to the ancient standards. Nor may we overlook the Board of Publication, an institution the very design of which is to issue and diffuse what is called a sound doctrinal literature, by which is meant both establishing and illustrating the dogmatic system laid down in the Confession, or at least not contradicting it. According to that great light of the Presbyterian Church, Judge DRAKE, the works published by the Board are too sound to be popular. It should therefore seem that in some sections there are Presbyterians, even Presbyterians lately of the Old School, who do not relish wholesome doctrine of the Westminster type. There would be nothing surprising or strange in the fact, if a good many of the laity had deviated widely from old fashioned orthodoxy. But as to the ministers we can not share the suspicion of our correspondent that any considerable number of them are guilty of the least bad faith in the matter of the Confession. Applying a liberal interpretation to a few of its statements, they accept it, we doubt not, as a correct presentation of the doctrines they find in the Bible when they look for them at the fountain head.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS writes a letter to MR. WINDOM, chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes, commenting on the report of that committee, and suggesting that, in so important a matter, it will be better to "go slow." He served on a Massachusetts commission to inquire into all the details of the transportation problem, and the conclusion he has come to, after looking the ground all over, is that legislation against the railroads will not cure the evils complained of by the Western farmers. He thinks that such laws as those of Wisconsin and Illinois are wrong, and that the true system is that which prevails in Massachusetts. This, he says, serves merely as a medium for the concentration of an otherwise scattered and ineffective public opinion. And he adds that legislation has proved a weapon more effective when held in reserve than when put to use. He recognizes the fact that railroad corporations are not the natural enemies of the community, and believes that, like individuals, they are quite as likely to listen to reason as they are to yield to force.

MR. ADAMS is correct in this view, we think; and although the railroad companies have in many instances acted foolishly and with singular short-sightedness, the attempt to regulate them by local legislation has not yet been successful in a single instance. The local courts of Wisconsin and Illinois will doubtless continue to rule against them; but the higher courts of the nation have yet to speak. If they decide that railroads are private corporations, and apply to them the principles laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the Dartmouth College case, the local legislation against the railroads will fall completely to the ground.

A better remedy than restrictive legislation is to be found in MR. LOGAN's bill to charter a railway company, to be built from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, with four tracks and devoted exclusively to the transportation of freight. Such a company would do more to regulate freight charges than any local legislation against existing roads can possibly do. We doubt the power of Congress to pass such a law; but conceding that it has the power, and that the needed capital can be had to build it, the project contains, within itself, an entire solution of all the problems involved.

A new law, fixing the legal rate of interest at six per cent. per annum, has just gone into effect in Virginia.

## TWO.

Two lovers by a moss grown spring:
They leaned soft cheeks together there,
Mingled the dark and sunny hair.
And heard the wood thrushes sing.
O building time!
O love's best prime!

Two wedded from the portal stept:
The bells made happy carrollings,
The air was soft as fanning wings,
White petals on the pathway slept.
O pure eyed bride!
O tender pride!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent:
Two hands above the head were locked:
These pressed each other while they rocked,
Those watched a life that love had sent.
O solemn hour!
O hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire:
The red light fell about their knees
On heads that now by slow degrees
Like buds upon the lilly spire.
O perfect life!
O tender strife!

The two still sat together there,
The red light shone about their knees;
But all the heads by slow degrees
Had gone and left that lonely pair.
O voyage fast!
O vanished past!

The red light shone upon the floor,
And made the space between them wide;
They drew their chairs up side by side,
Their palms locked joined, and said, "Once more!"
O memories!
O past that is!

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

When Bourbon jacks mix up their tracks,
And know not where to range,
They buy a plow, a horse and cow,
And join the nearest grange.

Motto for our street authorities: Clean up.

The Washington *Republican* squints toward a third term. The people don't.

The postal treaty with the United States is to be made a turning point in the French postal administration.

The yellow fever, which appeared last week in New Orleans, has now broken out in Pensacola, Florida.

Great preparations are making in Philadelphia for the Schuylkill regatta of the 16th and 18th instants.

Recent improvements made in pressing cotton enable vessels to take much larger cargoes than previously.

It begins to look as though Senator Carpenter cannot possibly command re-election, try he never so hard.

The new Cattle Transit bill is lost. Animals will therefore continue to be subject, while in transit on the cars, to the old law.

Lord Lytton, the English novelist and dramatist, left three or four manuscript plays behind him, which will shortly be published.

The Michigan pioneers are going to celebrate the thirty-ninth anniversary of the admission of that State into the Union, on the 24th instant.

The voluble and irrepressible Kilpatrick is going to South America to do something tremendous in the commercial way. We can spare him.

It seems that the area of Connecticut is not known to within twenty-five per cent. of its actual extent; and a new general survey is to be made.

"The pivotal principle in the reciprocity treaty," says the *Courier-Journal*, "is free trade." Just so; and for that reason it will bear close watching.

The prophet Elijah has informed a New York medium that that city will be laid in ruins within a year. Has it, then, not even five righteous men?

Some of the old Congregational churches of New England are revising and modifying their creed in accordance with the progress of religious thought.

A violin that cost a thousand dollars, and also had a history that added largely to its value, was sold at auction for fifty dollars in Providence the other day.

An Illinois court has just decided that property pawned as security for money is not absolutely and wholly forfeited when not redeemed at the time agreed upon.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is going to erect at Jersey City an elevator of large capacity, and the Erie Railway Company will follow its example.

In New York trade circles the feeling is that with good crops we are bound to have a large fall trade, and that it will begin to show itself before the present month expires.

Good: The people of South Carolina have set to work in earnest to send as many of the plunderers of the public treasury to the penitentiary as can be convicted in the courts.

"Will you have a fan?" becomes now a corrolary to "Good evening," and a chair upon the piazza or a seat upon the steps takes the place of the convenience usually offered in-doors.

Our population in 1870 was seven millions greater than that of Great Britain. Yet while our banks do not reach an aggregate value of $500,000,000, the British banks reach $750,000,000.

THERE are 52,017 water wheels in operation in American manufacturing establishments, giving a power of 1,139,416 horses, while Niagara Falls gives a power of 11,363,636. When will it be utilized?

It has been discovered that the best way to quiet obstreperous cattle is by pouring water into their ears. We know some two-legged cattle who would be greatly benefited by having water poured down their throats.

A Chicago Jew has subscribed five hundred dollars toward Professor Swing's new church. This is the first instance in the history of that city of a Hebrew placing himself on record as helping to sustain Christianity.

A convention of delegates from all the cotton exchanges in the United States is now in session at Augusta, Ga. The convention will embrace in its consideration and discussions everything connected with and bearing upon the cotton trade.

Some profit. Of one hundred and fifty-two English banks, thirty pay 10 per cent., twelve 15 per cent. and fourteen 20 per cent., while eighteen pay more than 20 per cent., the average for the whole one hundred and fifty-two being 13 per cent.

Donald McKay and his Warm Spring Indians purpose going to England when the tour of the Eastern States has been completed. A veritable red man has hardly ever crossed the Atlantic, and McKay's dozen of them will doubtless fill the Crystal Palace to overflowing.

## PERSONAL.

A lawsuit, with ninety-three parties to it, is raging in Pittsylvania, Va. George Fowlkes, Sr., bequeathed his property to his former slaves, and his heirs-at-law contest the testament.

Grace Greenwood denies the truth of the rumors concerning the approaching marriage of Miss Clara Morris. She says: "It is approaching doubtless, and so is the Centennial, and the one is probably about as near as the other."

The Prince of Wales has not kept out of debt. He owes some $300,000, and the government are about to ask Parliament to pay his debts. The proposition will cause a row, and if the Republicans had any real influence they could make some capital out of the affair.

James R. Washington, a young clerk in New York city, was the other day arrested for shooting a fellow employee. His employer bailed him, stating that he was the only lineal descendant of George Washington, and that he would become his surety in any amount.

A learned German named Benedix objects to the worship paid to Shakspeare. He objects to his style, to his morality, to his imagination, to his poetic insight and to his bombast. Whether Benedix proposes to write something to take the place of Shakspeare we are not told. Until then we shall have to put up with the great poet.

There is an infatuation about the lottery business that cannot be explained. Ex-Governor Bramlette has been running the Louisville lottery since its inception, but had never heard until recently that marriage is a lottery. Upon learning this he immediately invested, and the ceremony was performed at Louisville last week.

The California authorities have got Vasquez fast this time. His wrists weigh nineteen pounds, and are attached to a heavy iron bar by chains which are made of stout rings an inch thick. Pendant to these chains are two ankle shackles of similar weight and dimensions. There isn't a lock in the whole apparatus, the ends of all being welded together.

The oldest minister in North America is a Catholic priest now stationed at St. John's church, Frederick, Md., Rev. John McElroy, S.J. He was ordained by Archbishop Carroll sixty years ago, and has consequently spent over half a century in the ministry. He is now ninety-eight years of age, and although bowed down with the weight of three generations, yet has sufficient strength to celebrate mass and assist at the service of the church.

Thomas Conroy, who, by his unequaled daring and heroic energy, saved William McCullough from being precipitated over Niagara Falls last week, is the same guide who accompanied Professor Tyndall in his perilous exploration of the Falls in 1872. Conroy was then about twenty-three years of age, and his cool daring made such an impression on Professor Tyndall, that in his Observations on Niagara, published in the *Popular Science Monthly* for June, 1875, he makes the guide the prominent figure in his description of the expedition.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
COL. THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
HUGH S. O'NEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.
HON. JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.
HON. MILES S. HUMPHRIES, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
HENRY M. LONG,
W. P. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
HON. S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
DR. J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
HON. B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HON. H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
HON. A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT.
W. G. HAWKINS, Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

## STATE NEWS.

The crops in Erie county are said to look well.

Martin Luther practices medicine in Reading.

Fifty to sixty men are now employed at the Huntingdon car works.

Philadelphia talks of expending another million in the erection of public school buildings.

J. B. Gray, of Renovo, lost about 800,000 feet of logs by the mountain fires on Youngwoman's creek.

The Pottsville *Standard* will be bought by Pottsville parties and the publication of the paper immediately resumed.

General Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Geary, has taken up his residence in Wilmington.

Mr. James Allen, one of the oldest citizens of Summerhill township, Crawford county, died on Sunday, aged about eighty years.

There will be a grand regatta at Chester, on the Delaware river, on the 22d inst., in which it is expected that 150 boats will take part.

A green constable in Harrisburg tried to have the law of 1794 against travelling on Sunday enforced, and had to pay the costs in that case.

The Reading Gas Company has been frightened into reducing the price of gas ten per cent. Another plume for the *Eagle's* wing.

Eight young men are now in jail at Williamsport, charged with incendiarism. The evidence against them is said to be strong and conclusive.

Guss, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, has a new holiday in his calendar, which he calls Liberation Day. It is the day on which he was released from jail.

A paid fire department is being talked of in Allentown, but the *Chronicle* thinks the volunteer system is too popular to be abandoned for years to come.

The seven furnaces in and about Harrisburg produce annually 46,000 tons of iron, and consume in the process 96,536 tons of iron ore and 75,348 tons of coal.

The Erie *Dispatch* of the 9th inst. says: Reducing the flour to grain, the amount of wheat received at this port yesterday is 93,040 bushels. Of corn, 6,967 bushels were received.

George T. Cole, a merchant of Towanda, was found dead in his room in a hotel at Wilkesbarre on Monday. He retired in apparent good health and spirits on Sunday night.

On Monday, Mr. Leonard Singer, an old citizen of Eldred township, Jefferson county, was kicked by one of his horses, from the effects of which he died the same evening.

Artc. C. Barclay, late proof-reader on the COMMERCIAL, is now local editor of the Altoona *Sun*. He is an accomplished gentleman, and deserves success in his new field of labor.

The Philadelphia police made a descent on a dog pit on Monday night, breaking up the game, and arresting sixty-one persons, nearly all of them criminals of high or low degree.

The Odd Fellows' Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Meadville, was formally opened on Tuesday, 9th inst. There was a procession, music, picnic, dinner, speech-making and a good time generally.

Mrs. Adam L. Ludwig, of Union Station, Berks county, woke up early on Monday morning, and was shocked to find her infant daughter dead in her arms. The child was alive and well an hour before.

The Blair County Iron and Coal Company, located at Bennington Furnace, employ, upon an average, about fifty miners and about one hundred men at their furnace and coke ovens. Griffith Bonner is the superintendent of the mines, which position he has held for the last fourteen years.

The Tidioute *Journal* says: The man who broke into the hardware store of Smith, Wheelock & Co., at Sugar Grove, had his case disposed of in a very short time. He committed the burglary on Monday night, was captured Tuesday, indicted Wednesday, and before noon of that day was sentenced to Allegheny for a year and pay a fine of $25.

George Cole, of Carbondale, was accused of speaking lightly of Mrs. Herbert, and on Friday evening visited that lady for the purpose of making an explanation. He was seized by a party of men, who tarred and feathered him and nearly put his eyes out. Cole is now lying in a critical condition. John Herbert, husband of the woman named above, and Richard Smith have been arrested on a charge of complicity in the outrage. Verily, Luzerne is a great county.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 9th inst. says: A number of men from Pittsburgh have been employed in the places of the striking coopers of the Atlantic Petroleum Company, at Point Breeze. On Saturday last, the company, apprehending trouble, applied at police headquarters for additional police to protect their workmen, and a squad of eleven men, under Capt. Carrie, was sent down to the place. On Saturday night, as Mr. Stewart, Superintendent of the works, was driving down Passyunk road, he was fired, and either accidentally or with the intention of shooting him is unknown. He escaped injury.

A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., of June 8th, says: Early last week a respectably-dressed lady, well provided with money, appeared at a boarding-house in this city and sought lodging for the night, saying she would go to Lancaster in the morning. When morning came, however, she complained of being unwell, and remained, on similar excuses, until Monday, when on being called to dinner, she was found dead in her room, having taking a dose of laudanum. Her name, upon investigation, proves to be Mrs. E. J. Bradley, and her residence Lancaster, Pa., where she is well connected. Her brother, Rev. Mr. Fox, a minister at Norristown, Pa., arrived here on Tuesday and will remove her remains. Domestic trouble and illness are assigned as the cause of the unfortunate lady's rash act.

### The Great Debate.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 9.]

The argument of the motion of the bond holders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for an injunction against the Railway Commissioners and the Attorney General of Wisconsin, promises to be very interesting to lawyers and laymen alike. If the case does not go off on the question of jurisdiction, it will present for adjudication the extent of the powers of a State legislature under a reservation of a right to alter, amend, or repeal the charter or a private corporation. The court will probaly be composed of Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Drummond, Circuit Judge for this circuit, and Judge Hopkins, District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin—all of them jurists of admitted ability and learning, and unquestioned integrity and candor. The bond-holders will be represented by the Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and the railway company by the Hon. B. C. Cook, its General Solicitor. The commissioners and Attorney General will be represented by the Attorney-General in person, the Hon. I. C. Sloan, of Janesville, and Judge Dixon, untill recently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. It may be that additional counsel will appear on each side before the contest commences, but this is not yet certain.

In summing up the distinguishing characteristics of General Kilpatrick, who recently lectured in a Wisconsin town, the local paper says: "He is as quick as a cat, and darts about the stage like an electric flash." That about compasses him.


Plain English.

There is no good reason why an English speaking people should be doctored in Latin. If we should describe the properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the jargon of the profession, not one reader in twenty would understand what it is good for. We prefer to say in simple words that it possesses strengthening, regulating and purifying qualities of the highest order; that the vegetable ingredients of which it is composed are eminently wholesome and salutary, and that the stimulant which is combined with them is the purest that can be manufactured. We prescribe it, not in garbled Latin, but in the good old mother tongue, as a remedy for languor, debility, nervousness, indigestion, liver complaint, fever and ague, constipation, rheumatism and low spirits, and as a preventive of every disease produced by foul air, whether it stagnates in crowded workrooms or imperils life and health in swampy districts and new clearings. So the masses say, and so they have been saying for the last twenty years.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. J. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
64 Mount Vernon Place,
BALTIMORE, Md.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen On Thursday, 17th of September.
For Circulars apply to
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORE,
PRINCIPAL.
TTHS

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs.
THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE. Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through by rail to Bedford.
Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.
For Analysis of Water, Terms of Board, &c., &c., address
A. G. ALLEN,
Superintendent Bedford Springs.
Price of Water in Barrels, (oak).....$4 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (oak).....2 25
Price of Water in Kegs, (oak).....2 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (in Mulberry) 2 25

Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place.
Apply to or address
T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
The Partnership heretofore existing between DIERKER & THOMPSON, doing business on Diamond street, is, this 1st day of May, 1874, dissolved by mutual consent, and RICHARD THOMPSON retiring from the firm, whose interest in the said business is sold to H. W. THOMPSON. The debts due and debts owing to the late firm will be adjusted by the new firm, J. H. DIERKER & H. W. THOMPSON.
RICHARD THOMPSON,
J. H. DIERKER.
The retiring member, R. THOMPSON, respectfully requests the patronage of the late firm in the interest of the new, and the patronage of the public generally. 7th

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.
A POINTED ADDRESS.
Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.
The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY
*The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.*
*The very smallest rate of profit charged.*
*The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.*
*The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.*
*Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.*
*Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.*
INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.
*Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.*
*Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.*
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE!
*All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.*
SAML. KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.
d

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE
OFFERS A
Magnificent Stock
OF
Suits, Polonaise, Lace Jackets, Parasols, Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING
ALL LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE
RIGHT PRICES.
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER
FOR
SPRING SALES,
At No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,
Where a large collection of ALL GRADES OF PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered at the Lowest Market Rates, among which will be found
40-inch Washable Tints, for Parlors,
20-inch Tints, for Chambers, &c.,
Gilt Wood and Fine French Mouldings,
Drawing Room, Library and Hall Decorations, Ceiling Decorations and Center Pieces,
Fresco Borders, &c.
JOS. R. HUGHES.
TTHS

FOR SALE, &C.

FOR SALE.
THE LEASE OF THE
Wheeling Wagon and Carriage Co
From Busbey & Little, expires November 1, 1874. In view of this fact the Company have concluded to sell off their business, and offer for sale their entire stock, in order to close out by that time. The stock consists of
Steam Engine and Boiler,
Wood Planer, Spoke Lathe, Iron Lathe, Boring Machines, Pulley Dressers, Wood Machinery for heavy and light work, Tenoning Machines, Shaping Machines, Rip Saw Machines to work by hand or steam power; Shafting, Belts and Pulleys.
One 30-Ton Hydraulic Jack,
Blacksmith Tools, and in fact all the necessary Tools for a Manufacturing Establishment of this kind. There is also a large stock of
Dry Wagon and Carriage Material,
Plank, Spokes, Felloes and Hubs of every kind; Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.
All of the above will be sold low in order to close out the business by the time named. We have a good remunerative Carriage Business and will continue the same up to 1st November, unless sooner disposed of.
The Building is so arranged that the Wagon or Carriage Business can be conducted without enlarging with each other, and parties desiring to engage in business can rent in that way.
Wheeling Wagon and Carriage Co.
ARTHUR LITTLE, President.
TTHSTF

For Sale.
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
And all kinds of WAGON WOOD WORK. Sawed to order and for sale cheap, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Near Craig street and Allegheny river, two Squares below Suspension Bridge.
7th
C. COLEMAN & SON.

Great Reduction
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Top Buggies, Phætons and Jagger Wagons,
Of the Very Latest Style and Superior Workmanship, will be offered AT A REDUCTION ON CURRENT PRICES OF
Twenty Per Cent.
FOR THIRTY DAYS, commencing from date. These Vehicles are first-class in every respect, and will be pronounced so by competent judges.
Also, a large Stock of SECOND-HANDED CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also, a Large Stock of HARNESS of all grades.
Persons in need of anything in the above lines will find it to their advantage to call at
M'KELVEY'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR
DIAMOND STREET,
Near Liberty Avenue.
TTHS

Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

DRY GOODS.

New Goods, Extra Bargains, Unlimited Quantities,
AT
WILLIAM SE

**HAZARD & MONTAGUE**

**No. 6 Broad Street,**

BROKERS IN

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES." $100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i.e., selling "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days. $250 and commission will purchase an A1 contract (same time and terms as stock) on $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in preference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 10% above upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our "Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Monroe, 68 Broadway; P. R. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Sperry, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Monroe & Co., 25 Broad street, E. Bonner, 67 Exchange place; R. S. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,

6 Broad street, New York.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1874.

It is pretty generally conceded that there will be no financial legislation the present session of Congress. The position taken by President Grant in refusing to countenance any measure not having for its object the ultimate resumption of specie payments, being in opposition to the will of the majority in Congress, will prevent anything being done; for should Congress pass a bill in accordance with its views on the Currency question, it would undoubtedly be met by another veto. We expect to hear the present Congress when it has adjourned, vilified in unmeasured terms for its inaction and do-nothing policy, but it should be born in mind that in this respect Congress seems to have ceased to be the legislative branch of the government and that the Executive contracts financial legislation. The Senate Finance Committee denounces in unmeasured terms the assumed power of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue any portion of the redeemed forty-four million of greenbacks, and yet that power has been exercised ever since by the Executive without hesitation. That it is the intention of the Treasury Department to continue the exercise of this power by the withdrawal of that portion of the reserve already issued, is seen in the accumulation of currency in the Treasury, by the sale of over $10,000,000, which, as soon as Congress adjourns, will be charged off against the twenty-six million dollar issue, and thus gradually reduce the legal tenders to $365,000,000.

One bit of legislation we should like to see before Congress adjourns, and that is to fix the volume of the legal tender issue, be it $356,000,000, $382,000,000 or $400,000,000, but let it be a fixed amount, unalterable at the whim or notion of whatever head may be in charge of the Treasury Department.

—A Havana telegram of to-day states that in consequence of the order of the Captain General, designating a daily premium, which is to be paid on gold, many brokers have given up business. The government has finally resolved not to issue any more bank bills on account of the treasury, but it cannot disregard the peremptory financial demands made upon it for the coming campaign against the insurgents, and to meet the same it has been decided to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000,000, at eight per cent. interest per annum, to be funded in six months and be secured on an income from the Havana lottery.

—In the *Financial Record* we find so clear a statement of the dangers of hasty and heroic treatment of our monetary maladies that we reproduce an extended paragraph from their editorial columns:

"The real and personal property in the United States of all descriptions, as appears by the census of 1870, was then about thirty thousand millions, while the census of 1860 it was only about sixteen thousand millions, a sum which embraced the total value of seven millions of slaves not included in the census of 1870, as they had, in the meantime, become free. The apparent great improvement, deducting the value of the slaves, of say 50 per cent. in that decade—which was a period of disastrous war—is to be accounted for only on the basis of the difference in the medium between the two periods—that of 1860 consisting of a gold standard in part, and that of 1870 being of paper—and yet it was upon this enormous excess, expressed in the valuation of 1870, that the interest on the national debt was incurred, and no graver question can be presented to Congress, than how to deal with a class which has been built up by mere debts by the long continued policy of the Government, and whose fate would be sealed with ruin if the valuation of 1870 in paper were reduced to a gold valuation. The premium on gold is no test of what the dollar would be, for it has been kept down by the erroneous action and the *immense* power of the Treasury, and the misfashen views of our resources wh i the foreigner has entertained—due in great part to the indiscriminate loans, and to an expenditure here as the result of them—which made the country appear to be an exception to other peoples of the world. It will soon be found that the day of settlement brings us to the standard of specie values, and that such periods as 1837 and 1857, with their attendant depression, must occur as often in our history as we neglect the lessons they teach. Legal tender now saves us from severe distress. The repeal, in a year from July, of this feature in our finances, would expose the country instantly to the fate of 1857, if not of 1837. The most important question to be found in the history of the world of the effect of a change from a fiat paper standard to one of specie, is to be found in the experience of England after the war with France. Although the return took place in 1821-yet, in 1824, more than twenty years afterwards the Encyclopedia Britannica, in the edition of that year, records, at this late period, the evidence of the continuing effects of resumption in depressing the industry and commerce of the nation. We seem to regard ourselves as made of different material, and to be capable of experiments which are impossible for any other purpose that our return to cash payments will be easy, although tendering such English effects—then the opulent power in the world—was rendered so disastrous for a time. That we must move in this direction no one will dispute. It is the rapidity of motion to which we object, and particularly as the circumstances now existing, and of a character so controlling, that it would be highly imprudent to adopt the chief suggestion of the President."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

| June 10, 1874. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| U. S. 6's, 1881 | 120 | 120 | .... | .... | .... | 120⅛ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881, coup | 121 | 121 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5-20's, 1862 | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | .... | .... | .... | 113⅛ |
| 5-20's, 1864 | 116⅜ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 116⅜ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | .... | .... | .... | 117⅜ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | .... | .... | .... | 117⅜ |
| 5-20's, 1867, registered | 120 | 120 | .... | .... | .... | 120⅛ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 120⅛ | 120⅛ | .... | .... | .... | 120⅛ |
| 10-40's | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | .... | .... | .... | 113⅛ |
| 10-40's, registered | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | .... | .... | .... | 113⅛ |
| Currency 6's | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | .... | .... | .... | 114⅛ |
| Registered, 1867 | 116½ | 116½ | .... | .... | .... | 116½ |
| New 5-per cent | 113 | 113 | .... | .... | .... | 113 |
| Western Union Tel | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | 72⅝ | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | 72⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 41¼ | 41¾ | .... | .... | .... | 41¾ |
| Adams Express | .... | 158 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Wells-Fargo Express | .... | 80 | .... | .... | .... | 80¼ |
| American Express | .... | 60¾ | .... | .... | .... | 60¾ |
| United States Express | .... | 70 | .... | .... | .... | 70 |
| New York Central | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | .... | .... | .... | 98⅜ |
| Erie | 30⅜ | 31 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 73¾ | 73¾ | .... | .... | .... | 73¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 73⅝ | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73⅜ |
| Illinois Central | 93¼ | 93 | .... | .... | .... | 93 |
| Cleve. and Pitts | .... | 87¼ | .... | .... | .... | 87¼ |
| Chicago & Northw'n | 39 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39½ |
| Do. preferred | .... | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54½ |
| Rock Island | 96 | 96¼ | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96¼ |
| St. Paul, common | 33¼ | 33¾ | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33⅜ | .... |
| Do. preferred | .... | .... | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | .... |
| Wabash, common | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25⅝ | 25¾ |
| Fort Wayne | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ohio and Mississippi | .... | 28¼ | .... | .... | .... | 28¼ |
| Union Pacific | 25¾ | 25 | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25¼ |
| Chicago and Alton | .... | .... | 125 | 125 | .... | .... |
| Harlem | 125 | 125 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| C., C. & I. C. | .... | .... | .... | 18⅜ | .... | .... |
| Tenn. State bonds old | .... | 80¾ | .... | .... | 80¾ | .... |
| Do. new | .... | 80¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| South Carolina, April | .... | 19½ | .... | .... | 19 | .... |
| South Carolina, July | .... | 19½ | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Missouri 6's | .... | 97 | .... | .... | .... | 96⅝ |

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 49½ | .... |
| Pennsylvania scrip | 101¾ | 102 |
| Reading | 56¾ | 57 |
| United Companies of New Jersey | 125¾ | .... |
| Oil Creek | 45 | .... |
| Lehigh Valley | 60½ | 61 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's | 80 | .... |
| Central Transportation | no report. | |
| Empire Transportation Company | 53 | .... |
| Pan Handle 7s | .... | 65¼ |

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874.

Trade generally was moderate to-day, being about up to the average of the season. Wholesale merchants generally report their trade for this season as being less than that of the immediately preceding years. While this is undoubtedly true, we do not think that the inference which is generally drawn, is correct, that the aggregate volume of trade is decreased. On the contrary, when the exact figures are known, we think that it will be found that the aggregate trade of Pittsburgh, outside of the iron and hardware business, is fully up to, if not in excess of previous years. There are more business houses in the city than heretofore, and the division of trade makes it seem less to individuals, while the aggregate, shown by the total amount of merchandise handled is about the same.

The total stock of grain in store in Chicago at the close of last week, was 2,744,781 bushels, a decrease of 515,783 bushels from the previous week; in Milwaukee 962,38 bushels. The following are the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from the six leading seaboard cities of the country for the week ending Saturday last, as compared with the preceding week:

| | Week end'g June 6. | Week end'g May 30. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 79,246 | 74,945 |
| Wheat, bush | 1,020,467 | 2,067,052 |
| Corn, bush | 588,355 | 354,490 |
| Pork, bbls | 3,005 | 2,580 |
| Lard, lbs | 2,085,227 | 2,380,055 |
| Bacon, lbs | 5,387,658 | 983,074 |

There are not many changes of importance to note in the markets here. Potatoes continue very flat and low, with a down ward tendency. Fresh country produce and vegetables are in request. Butter is weak and at bottom prices. The grain market preserves its quiescent state, without any change in quotations, but there is a sonewhat firmer feeling in corn and oats in sympathy with the Western markets.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,226 | Cheese, lbs | 225 |
| Corn, sacks | 1,020 | Oats, sacks | 1,871 |
| Butter, pkgs | 29 | Bacon, lbs | 647 |

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

| | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 373 | 71 | 444 |
| Cheese, boxs | 2,670 | 1,968 | 4,638 |
| Corn, sks | 6,241 | 7,139 | 13,380 |
| Wheat, sks | 6,126 | 3,249 | 9,375 |
| Barley, sks | 278 | .... | 278 |
| Rye, sks | 162 | 865 | 1,027 |
| Oats, sks | 15,324 | 20,572 | 35,896 |
| Butter, pkgs | 232 | 173 | 405 |
| Bacon, pcs | 3,962 | 2,704 | 6,666 |
| Bacon, lbs | 285 | 1,491 | 1,776 |

The following quotations are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On smaller sales dealers charge an advance.

### GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market continues very quiet, buyers and sellers differing in their viewsas to the future of the market. Holders of grain generally think that the market has reached bottom prices, and look for a recovery of former prices soon, and therefore are not anxious to sell. Wheat is quiet and nominal at about $1 45 ₱ bushel for amber; red winter $1 35@1 40; white $1 35. Oats are steady and somewhat firmer, in sympathy with the Western markets, at 66c for white and 58@59c for mixed. In corn a considerable inquiry was developed to-day for car, of which there is a light supply, sales for shelled there a little demand and a full stock. We quote at 77@78c for car and 77@78c for shelled. Rye is dull and nominal at $1 40@1 45. Barley nominally $1 50@1 60 for No. 1. We note sales in car lots as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 car car corn | 77c |
| 1 car white oats | 66c |
| 1 car mixed oats | 59c |

The following are the receipts of grain for the past two weeks:

| | Bushels. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn | 33,310 | Oats | 113,092 |
| Meal | 2,100 | Barley | 2,567 |
| Barley | 686 | | |
| Total | | | 178,856 |

FLOUR—The demand for flour was more active to-day, a brisk business being transacted. Receipts are very free, 5,200 barrels having been received by a single line of road during the last twenty-four hours. Prices are as follows: St. Louis $6 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 25; roller process $7 25@7 50; Rochester $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50; Oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

FEED AND STRAW—Supply free and tendency toward an easier market. We quote at $25 00@26 00 ₱ ton from store, and $22 00@24 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny City market was quoted at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $25 00@26 00; common to good $22 00@23 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Market more active; we quote bran at $1 00@1 10 ₱ cwt., middlings at $1 00@1 05; oil meal $1 20@2 00. Chopped feed at $1 70@1 75 ₱ cwt. We note sale of 1 car of bran at $1 05. A car chopped feed at $1 75.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and weak, with prices on the bottom notch. We quote choice at 17@18c ₱ lb, with a few extra qualities bringing 20c; good to prime 15@16c; common to fair 10@12c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 60; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 30@40c; yellow 25@30c; dark 20@25c.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 8c ₱ gal; fair to good 6@7c.

CHICKENS—Live 65@75c ₱ pair as to size —market good.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied, and trade is active at 14@15c ₱ lb for Ohio factory. Western Reserve dairy 11@12c; Sweitzer 15c. The last number of the New York Produce Reporter's price current says: "The Western cheese are arriving in large quantities, but factors are very green and sell slowly in consequence; there is no economy in shipping them before they are thoroughly cured, and they are far in shape as is suitable for the home trade. So long as they continue to arrive in such a way than will be wanted for this trade, and it always buys less during hot weather, we should prefer to see them in quantities in cheddar shapes. This style is preferred by exporters, and is more economical to the manufacturer. The percentage of expense for bandage and boxing is less and, as the cheese do not dry out so quickly, there is less loss from shrinkage as compared with the flat cheese."

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@12c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 12c ₱ lb; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—Firm and tending upward. We quote at 17c, with some dealers asking 18c. The supply has been light, but receipts to-day are more free, amounting to 80 barrels.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ lb, 75c; No. 2 ₱ lb, 60c.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 30@35c ₱ lb; old stock 20@25c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat dissonance.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

PEPPER—The market is quite dull, with little demand for old stock. Prime peachblows are quoted at $1 20@1 30 from store and at $1 00@1 15 as to quality. New potatoes rule at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

SPRAT HERRINGS—The receipts are large and sales free at 10@20 ₱ quart wholesale, as to quality.

VEGETABLES—Trade active. New onions 75c ₱ doz. New cabbage $3 00 ₱ 100 lbs. New peas $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

### GROCERIES.

The market is moderately active. Some houses report a very fair trade, and others are not so actively engaged. Prices are unchanged as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Green Coffees.* | | ₱ lb. | |
| Fancy | 23c | Oolong | 25@ 35 |
| Choice | 24c | Souchong | 25@ 35 |
| Prime | 22c | *Spices.* | |
| Good | 22c | Strictly choice X O | 28c |
| Java | 33c | Good | 26c |
| *Roasted Coffees.* | | Prime | 23c |
| Rio, in papers | 27c | Demerara | 25@26c |
| Roasted Rio | 29c | Jamaica | 30c |
| Roasted Java | 37c | Ex. white drips | 27c |
| *Sugars.* | | Sugar drips | 26c |
| Standard A | 10½c | Choice drips | 25c |
| Standard B | 10¼c | as to quality | 45@50c |
| Standard C | 10c | Choice Carolina | 80@90c |
| Standard lards, | 11¾c | Choice Carolina | 90@95c |
| Franklin extra | 9½c | Patna | 8½c |
| American extra | 9½c | Rangoon | 6½c |
| *Tea.* | | | |
| Young Hyson | 50@81 00 | Layers, ₱ box | $4 25 |
| Gunpowder | 50@81 00 | Valencias, ₱ lb | 12½c |
| Imperial | 50@81 00 | Currants | 7½@ 8c |
| Japan | 55@81 00 | Prunes | 13½@14c |

Trade in canned goods is not quite so active since strawberries and other spring fruits have commenced to come into market. Still a fair business is transacted, at the following prices:

| *Fruits in Syrups.* | | *Vegetables.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ ₱s California apricots | $5 00 | 2 ₱s golden pumpkin | 2 25 |
| 2 ₱s blackberries | 2 10 | 2 ₱s Marrowfat grn peas | 2 40 |
| 2 ₱s Winslow's blue berries | 2 50 | 2 ₱s sifted peas | 2 60 |
| 2 ₱s red cherries | 2 75 | 3 ₱s tomatoes | 2 25 |
| 2 ₱s grapes | 2 10 | 3 Baltimore, do | 1 75 |
| 2 ₱s gooseberries | 2 10 | *Meats and Clams.* | |
| 2 ₱s green gages | 3 50 | 1 ₱s Winslow's lob. | |
| 2 ₱s egg plums | 2 50 | sters, solid | $2 00 |
| 2 ₱s damson | 2 10 | 2 ₱s do do | 3 60 |
| 2 ₱s peaches | 2 25 | 1 ₱s California lob. | |
| 2 ₱s pie peaches | 2 25 | salmon | 3 25 |
| 3 ₱s Cal. Bartlett pears | 5 00 | 1 ₱s do do | 4 50 |
| 2 ₱s Bartlett pears | 2 75 | 1 ₱s Winslow's spiced salmon | 3 50 |
| 2 ₱s pears | 2 25 | 1 ₱s Portuguese sar | 3 00 |
| 2 ₱s pine apples | 2 25 | 1 ₱s do fish m'k'l | 4 50 |
| 2 ₱s or'ge quinces | 3 25 | 1 ₱s Cove oysters | |
| 2 ₱s raspberries | 2 00 | 1 ₱s do do | 1 20 |
| 2 ₱s strawberries | 2 50 | 2 ₱s do do | 2 00 |
| *Vegetables.* | | 2 ₱s do light | 1 60 |
| 3 ₱s pumpkin | 1 75 | 2 ₱s do stewed | 2 00 |
| asp'rg's | $4 50 | 1 ₱s spiced oysters | 1 75 |
| 3 ₱s lima beans | 2 25 | 1 ₱s do | 2 75 |
| 3 ₱s string beans | 1 80 | 2 ₱s do do | 2 75 |
| 2 ₱s Winslow's green corn | 2 65 | 1 ₱s cherrystone clams | 1 50 |
| 2 ₱s Yarmth sug | 2 65 | 2 ₱s do do | 3 50 |
| 2 ₱s Balt'm'r corn | 2 25 | | |

### PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade was very active, and former quotations maintained: We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb, 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 16c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 00; ba. con shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 12½; refined for summer use, in tierces; do, 12½@c ½ bbls, do, 13c. buckets, do, 13½c; in 3 ₱ cadies, do, 14c; in 5 ₱ cadties, do, 13½c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 15c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 14½c; in 8 ₱ pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage, ₱ lb, 10c; lard oil.

FISH—The market is rather dull on some goods and active on others. Prices are unchanged as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $31 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 mess do, $27 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $27 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $15 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $12 50; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $10 00 ₱ bbl. New No. 3 mackerel $14 25. Georges codfish $6 50 ₱ 100; medium do $5 00; Pittsburgh family, 10c; fancy do, $7 50; Lake herring $5 50 ₱ bbl; Potomac herring, shad $8 50; No. 1 do $6 50; Potomac shad, half bbls $7 00; Burlington herring, sugar-cured, 50 in a box, $4 75. On half bbls 320 for extra packing is charged.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 13@15½c ₱ gall; in cars and at the usual deduction. Market very dull.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm; hams 10@11c ₱ lb; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8¾@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained 90@92c ₱ gallon; summer 87@90c; No. 2, 67@72c.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ lb for prime and 6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

### WOOL.

The wool market here continues rather quiet, with holders very rather higher than present market prices. Pulled wools are rather scarce, but on the other hand manufacturers are carrying large stocks of manufactured woolens, and do not seem very likely to give large prices for the new clip, until their present stocks are somewhat reduced. As soon as producers are convinced of these facts we may look for an active market for wool, but no change in prices need be expected for some months to come, until it becomes apparent that manufacturers will do. As to the prospects of the market, a wool circular says: "From present prices of woolen goods and the present condition and prospects of woolen goods markets, present prices are higher than manufacturers can afford to pay. Under such circumstances of our, however, oblige them to enter the markets, but they buy from hand to mouth only. With increased receipts in course of a few weeks we shall not be surprised to see lower prices. We shall likely have a ready market for the present."

The Washington *Reporter* of June 10th says: As yet we hear of few, if any, sales taking place in Washington county. Holders are firm and buying little or none. Mr. Oliver Laycock, of West Bethlehem township, was offered forty-seven and a half cents for his clip last week but did not sell. The clip is about an average in quality of the Washington county clips. It runs three to five pounds heavier than last year's rates.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* says: "The receipts of new wool have somewhat increased, and supplies from the adjoining States and counties are considerably larger, but as yet there has been no accumulation in stock, and it is difficult to give anything like reliable quotations. The stocks in manufacturers' hands are extremely low, but prices of most descriptions of woolen goods are unremunerative, and there is no disposition to increase the supply on hand in the present condition of trade. Advices from the West indicate that the new clip of fleeces will be in good condition. Prices in the country are not yet established, and we hope that buyers will avoid the excitement which usually prevails at the opening of a season, as with the present prospect we see no reason why wool should rule any higher than last year."

We quote unwashed as follows: Fleece at 40c. Quotations are generally as follows: Combing 50c ₱ lb; delaine 48@50c; the finest do showed some improvement. Cotton goods were firm but inactive. Bleached cottons lo. wering freely at 9½c. Bordered prints and white ground figured fancy prints steady. Request for dress goods and shawls dull. Ribbons and millinery silks doing fairly at auction.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 47; No. 2, $1 35; amber $1 35@1 35½ seller July; No. 2 red $1 33. Corn—demand full and prices advanced. Oats dull and lower; Younger's sparkling, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness' stout, bottled by A. Barclay, $3 75@4 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; fancy, $3 50@4 00; parlor corn brooms $4 00@4 25; whisks $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

WOOD—Sales of hickory at $4 00@4 50; sales of Hart at 3@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follow: ¼s $1 50 ₱ doz; ½s $2 50; 1s $4 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5-lb cans $26 00; 10-lb boxes 40c ₱ lb.

CORTON GOODS—Inches A brown cottons, Ile; Eagle, Ile; Lonsdale, 10½c; Duquesne, 9½c; Magnolia, 9c; Penn Mill A, No. 1, 14 sheeting at 11c; Pittsburgh family, 10c; Pittsburgh 4-4, 9c; Pittsburgh B, 8½c; Penn Mill 7-8 inch, 9c; do 4-4, 10c; white cotton chain 12c; do colored 18c; cotton batting, full cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl; Plasaula hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations unaltered at $7 25@8 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 6½c; wafer crackers 6½c ₱ lb.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@6½c; foil papers 4@6½c; straw, news, 1@1½c; ring, news, 1½@2½c; book papers 1½@2½c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made $8 00 ₱ gross.

SODA—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb and woolen at 2c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 00, jobbing lots at $1 05@1 35.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote highwines at $1 06@1 08 ₱ gall.

### PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874.

The following were the ruling prices at retail for the various articles of family consumption, on the market this morning:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Beef, sirloin steak,* | ₱ lb | 20 | @25 c |
| *Beef, round steak,* | ₱ lb | 15 | c |
| *Fresh mutton,* | ₱ lb | 10 | @15 c |
| *Mutton chops,* | ₱ lb | | 20 c |
| *Spring lambs,* | ₱ lb | 15 | @20 c |
| *Fresh veal,* | ₱ lb | 10 | @15 c |
| *Fresh pork,* | ₱ lb | 10 | @12½c |
| *Corned beef,* | ₱ lb | 10 | @12½c |
| *Ham,* | ₱ lb | 15 | c |
| *Sugar cured shoulders,* | ₱ lb | 12 | c |
| *Pickled pork,* | ₱ lb | 12 | c |
| *Dried beef,* | ₱ lb | 20 | c |
| *Breakfast bacon,* | ₱ lb | 14 | @16 c |
| *Sausage meat,* | ₱ lb | 12½ | @15 c |
| *Lard,* | ₱ lb | 15 | c |
| | FISH. | | |
| *Lake fish,* | ₱ lb | 10 | @12 c |
| *Fresh mackerel,* | ₱ lb | 15 | @20 c |
| *Shad, each* | | 50 | @75 c |
| *Salmon,* | ₱ lb | | 30 c |
| *Herring,* | ₱ lb | | 6 c |
| *Bass,* | ₱ lb | | 12 c |
| *Catfish,* | ₱ lb | | 12 c |
| | POULTRY. | | |
| *Spring chickens,* | ₱ pair | | 50 c |
| *Old chickens,* | ₱ pair | 70 | @80 c |
| | FRUITS AND BERRIES. | | |
| *Apples,* | ₱ half peck | | 10 c |
| *Apples,* | ₱ doz | | 10 c |
| *Oranges,* | ₱ doz | 50 | @75 c |
| *Strawberries,* | ₱ quart | 20 | @25 c |
| *Pineapples, apiece* | | 25 | @30 c |
| | VEGETABLES. | | |
| *Potatoes, new,* | ₱ half peck | | 10 c |
| *Potatoes, old,* | ₱ half peck | | 25 c |
| *New onions,* | ₱ doz | | 10 c |
| *Radishes,* | 3 bunches | | 10 c |
| *Cabbages,* | ₱ head | | 15 c |
| *Rhubarb,* | ₱ doz | | 25 c |
| *Green peas,* | ₱ quarter peck | | 50 c |
| *Lettuce,* | ₱ bunch | 5 | @10 c |
| *Cucumbers,* | ₱ doz | | $1 00 |
| *Tomatoes,* | ₱ lb | | 50 c |
| | BUTTER, EGGS, ETC. | | |
| *Butter, choice per roll* | | 22 | @25 c |
| *Butter, ordinary to good* | | 16 | @16 c |
| *Cheese,* | ₱ lb | 15 | @18 c |
| *Milk,* | ₱ gallon | 25 | c |
| *Eggs,* | ₱ doz | 18 | c |

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874.

REMARKS—There was a downward tendency apparent to-day in the crude oil market, though prices are not quotably changed than at our last report. The refined market continues dull, and the new low prices there noted in our telegraph dispatches indicate a somewhat better feeling in the foreign export trade at New York; but that improvement has not yet reached the market in this part of the country.

CRUDE.

Crude went backward somewhat after the rise of yesterday, and is now very nearly at former rates. United is quoted at $1 10 at river; at wells 77½@78c; immediate shipment, 90c. The volume of tradsactions is somewhat increased by the low prices. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKER'S:

7,000 bbls United, seller 10 days.....77½@82½
4,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....90
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 15 ₱ bbl; at wells 73c. Market dull.

REFINED.

The home refined market is quiet and unchanged at 11@11½c per gallon in car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York.—The market is a little improved. Refined is quoted at 12½@12¾c.

Philadelphia.—The market is quiet. Spot rules at 12¼c; July 13¾@13½c.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city at $1 55; country $1 50.

Tuesday, June 10.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets opened firm and closed easier. On the upper road the market opened at $1 17¾, and closed at $1 16¾ bid. Most of Parker's was 82½c for United at wells, closing at 77½c. Immediate shipment, at river was 90c. The Buffalo market was 64c@65c in bulk, and 10½@11c in bbls. Benzine $1 25 ₱ 1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 17½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 16½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 16¾
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 17
2,000 bbls Parker's, United, at wells.....81c
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells.....77½@78c
2,000 bbls Parker's, United, at wells.....77½@78c

NEW YORK, June 10, closing 9.—The import business from first hands is moderate, current prices being lower, and no advance is expected to be called decidedly better, as the export inquiry is good. Crude in bulk, 4½@6c; do shipping orders, 8c; refined in cases, 20c; naphtha about 12½ from receivers hands; cases 17½@18c; do 74 per cent, 19@20c; do 63 per cent, high test at private terms; 4,500 bbls refined Philadelphia delivery unsettled and rather weak; refined, 12½.

OIL CITY, June 10.—The market quiet at 1 15 @ 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 10.—The market is unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—The market is quiet, with nothing doing; sellers holding for higher figures, all about 77c.

REYNOLDSVILLE, June 10.—The market is very dull, nothing doing, at $1 12½.

TIDIOUTE, June 10.—The market is very dull at 80c.

PARKER'S, June 10.—United 10c at river.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The market is quiet; S. W. 12½c; crude 6½c; cases 17½c; sales none; nurrey 18@19c.

**Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.**

| Shipper, | Consignee, | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Fisher Bros | Eureka O W | 98 |
| Fisher Bros | American O W | 235 |
| Owners | Citizens O W | 174 |
| McKelvey | Star O W | 240 |
| Burnell | Cosmos O W | 240 |
| Ignean | Sunbeam O W | 225 |
| Ignean | Cosmos O W | 80 |
| Bradley & Co | Hutchinson O W | 392 |
| Vandergrift, F & Co | Citizens O W | 320 |
| Vandergrift F & Co | Hutchinson O W | 398 |

**Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eureka O W | Sunbeam O W | 825 |
| American O W | Cosmos O W | 80 |
| Citizens O W | Hutchinson O W | 610 |
| Star O W | Cosmos O W | |
| Total W | | 2,427 |

### PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874.

REMARKS—Taken altogether the live stock market to-day was one of the dullest that has ruled this many a day.

RECEIPTS OF STOCK.

We give below the arrivals of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending June 3, and also for the week ending at noon to-day, June 10:

| | No. head. |
|---|---|
| Cattle, last week | 8,840 |
| Hogs do | 27,880 |
| Sheep do | 12,600 |
| Cattle this week | 8,825 |
| Hogs do | 32,025 |
| Sheep do | 22,400 |

It will thus be seen that the run of hogs and sheep for this week far exceeds that of last week, whilst cattle vary but little in number and quality.

The market is extremely dull for all classes of stock. So far as the hog market was concerned it was completely demoralized, there being no sales of Philadelphia, or fat hogs, whilst good Yorkers would not fetch over $5 40@5 50. Sheep, as well as hogs, closed 50c ₱ 100 lbs off from last week's rates. The pens were literally crowded with stock, and more coming.

WANT OF WATER.

Great inconvenience was experienced on account of the short supply of water to-day, caused by the sudden cutting off of the supply from the main water pipe. The owners of the stock yards have put in a six-inch pipe connecting with the city main line of pipe. When the weather is very warm, and the pens well filled with stock, the supply of water is at times barely sufficient to meet the wants of the beasts and thirsty animals. Hogs are the soonest affected by heat and want of water, and we were informed that quite a number died at the yards from these causes. To make matters still worse, one of the Company's wells was out of order, undergoing repairs.

SALES.

Below will be found a limited number of

# CITY MATTERS.

### Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

| | |
|---|---|
| A lady | $ 5 00 |
| Mrs. Bawders | 10 00 |
| First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor | 101 20 |
| J. F. Slagle | 10 00 |
| Cash | 10 00 |

### Installation of Bellefield.

The Rev. W. J. Holland, the pastor-elect of the Bellefield Presbyterian congregation, will be installed on Friday (to-morrow) evening. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hornblower, Rev. Dr. Howard, Rev. W. T. Beatty and Rev. A. J. Pierpont.

### An Elegant Gift.

Mr. Frederick Mayor has donated, and the Allegheny Park Commission has accepted, a handsome drinking fountain to be placed in West Park, that city. The gift represents "Rebecca at the Well" being the figure of a woman with a goblet in the hand, a pitcher in the other.

### The High School.

The Rev. T. A. Noble, D.D., will deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies of the High school, on Friday (to-morrow) afternoon, at two o'clock. At the same time and place there will be the examination of the work done, during the past year, by the pupils in the drawing classes.

### Successful Suicide.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of August Yodel, a German dairyman, who died at his residence, No. 8 Buchanan street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, about 3 A. M. from wounds in the throat self inflicted. The jury returned a verdict to that effect, adding that deceased at the time was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. Yodel leaves a wife and five children.

### The Greys and City Hall.

The special committee appointed by Councils on the resolution granting the Duquesne Greys the use of City Hall, agree to recommend the renting of the hall, together with the entrances, to the Greys, at $1,200 a year; the city to pay for all gas used, and the Greys to make the necessary repairs. The city reserves the right to use the hall for public meetings called by Councils.

### Election of Teachers.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Springfield schools, held June 9th, the following corps of teachers was unanimously elected for the ensuing term, ending June 30, 1875:

Principal—J. M. Negley.

Assistants—Misses Mattie Boggs, Belle McFall, Kate M. Wolfe, Sadie McEntiheon, Emma L. Reed, Mary Bedford, Maggie Stevenson and S. M. Fleming.

Mr. John Boose was re-elected janitor.

### Water Famine Averted.

For two days past workmen have been alternately engaged in cleaning out the upper or Nos. 2 water basins. Yesterday the forcing and distributing pipe of the Union Depot Company, leading from the Union Depot to the Allegheny river, was taken up, and a new section of main pipe from Messrs. Wm. Smith & Son's National Pipe Foundry, and putting a large force of men to work. Superintendent Atkinson succeeded in repairing the break, and averting the danger and family of a water famine in case of fire, and in the meantime immediate requirements for daily consumption.

### Trustees of the Western University.

The following gentlemen have been elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the Western University: Hon. J. K. Moorhead, William Thaw, Esq., James I. Kuhn, Esq., R. B. Mowry, M. D., Robert Robb, Esq., Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D., Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D., Edward S. Waring, Charles A. Clarke and John C. Sawyer. The Board was organized by electing Rev. D. Howard, D.D., President; Alexander Nimick, Treasurer; N. B. Goff, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. The Executive Committee will consist of Rev. D. Howard, D.D., Colonel J. K. Moorhead, William Thaw, James I. Kuhn, Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D., J. L. D., Charles A. Clarke and James Park, Jr.

### Pittsburgh Beneficial Society.

At the fifty-first annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Beneficial Society, held at Temperance No. 86 Smithfield street yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected as officers to serve for the ensuing year: Louis Hager, President; Joseph Albritz, First Steward; Gabriel Kuhl, Second Steward; Peter Schildecker, Treasurer; J. J. Albritz, Secretary; F. Muehlenberger, Assistant Secretary.

This society has been in existence fifty-one years, and its object is indicated in its name. Mr. Albritz has filled the position of First steward, which corresponds to First Vice President, for thirty-four years, and Mr. Schildecker that of Treasurer for twenty years.

### Westminster College.

The faculty of Westminster College have selected Judge Kirkpatrick as umpire in the literary contest between the Adelphic and Philomath Societies, connected with that institution. The other gentlemen were chosen by the societies themselves, and are the Rev. Dr. Barr, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. J. R. Sloane, of this city. The commencement exercises will be held during next week, and will be opened by an address before the Society of Inquiry, by the Rev. A. M. Wilson, D.D., of the Presbyterian Seminary, in Allegheny City. The contest between the societies will transpire on the last. The oration of the poet will be observed in the various ceremonies incident to commencement exercises.

### The Rights of Newspaper Carriers.

A case has just been decided in Washington City, which is adverse to the common notion that a carrier of a newspaper has a property in his route. The court held that there was no such thing, and that by contract with the publisher, in writing. The decision is an important one, as it settles the question that the arbitrary claim made by carriers of papers that they own the routes over which they deliver newspapers, without a special contract with the publishers conferring this property, cannot be sustained in a court of law, and that they must earn the right to continuous employment like any other laborer by efficiency and fidelity in the discharge of their duties, and if, disregarding the interests of their employers, they do not perform their duty promptly, they, like any other employees, be discharged.

### Matrimonial.

Lieutenant Sol. Collison, a police officer of many years' standing, whose efficiency has been frequently tested, and who is one of the most efficient, vigilant and discreet patrolmen of the present or any former administration, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock on Tuesday evening, at the Wylie avenue United Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Knox, pastor, to Miss Emma Swayne, of Butler county. Mr. John Fitz acted as groomsman, and Miss Minnie Cahey as bridesmaid. The ceremony was witnessed by a large circle of friends. Subsequently a reception was held at the Lieutenant's residence, at which the officer and his fair bride received the congratulations of their many friends, with whom we heartily join in wishing much happiness to the newly-wedded pair.

### The Sixth Avenue Site.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of those favorable to the Sixth avenue site for the location of the new government buildings was held yesterday morning at Mr. J. D. Thompson's office, 176 Wood street, Josiah King, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. J. M. Muirland appointed Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting to be to make an effort to raise some $70,000 by voluntary contribution, that being the difference between the assessed value of the site, and the Government appropriation. He also read a correspondence had between himself and Government Architect Mullet on the subject of the site. Mr. G. S. Head, Major Wm. Frew, Mr. J. M. Muirland and Josiah King, Esq., were appointed a committee to carry out this object, and the meeting adjourned until next Monday at 10 A. M. when the committee will report.

### Alleged Embezzler in Quod.

Officers Atkinson and Jones of the Allegheny police force, last evening, arrested J. L. Gilbson, a youth of nineteen summers, just as he emerged from the Federal street depot, and lodged him in the lock-up. Gibson is charged with embezzling $40 from Mr. G. C. Lightcap, proprietor of the hotel, corner of Federal and Lacock streets. After his incarceration, it transpired that Gibson had "cuchred" Mr. Mooney, news agent at the depot, out of a considerable sum, by selling the proceeds of sale of periodicals, stationery, etc., advanced on credit; and a butcher at Industry named Walton, for whom he (Gibson) peddled meat out of the proceeds of several sales. It is also alleged that Gibson has been operating this confidence game all along the Ft. Wayne Railroad as far as Chicago. Yesterday a trunk was stolen from the Union Depot, Alliance, which was recovered at the Federal street depot by a baggage check found on Gibson's person. He will have a hearing this morning before Mayor Fleming, when it is probable he will be committed for Court.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

### Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The semi-weekly change of bill is announced at this house for this evening. It is sure to be a good one, as Harry Williams, the business manager, would have nothing to do with any other kind.

### Martin's New Variety Theater.

There will be new songs, acts, dances and interludes presented by Harry Martin's fine company to-night. Miss Minnie Loder is already a prime favorite with the patrons of the house.

### Academy of Music.

One of the best performances of the season will be the concert of the Germania Orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. George Feonge, on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock. This orchestra, is a credit to the city, and should receive all encouragement at the hands of our music-loving citizens. The leader, himself large, and composed of the very best performers here. They have practised and rehearsed assiduously, and are now in good trim. The house should be crowded.

## EPISCOPAL.

### Annual Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The Annual Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, met at ten o'clock yesterday in Trinity Church, Sixth street, Bishop Kerfoot presiding. After the morning exercises a sermon was preached and the holy communion administered. At the close of the services a collection was taken up, which will be appropriated to the relief of the Louisiana sufferers.

At two p. m. the Convention re-assembled for business in the chapel attached to the church. The business was of a routine character, and consisted of the reception of reports and their reference to the appropriate committees. Nominations were made for the various diocesan offices, the election for which will occur to-day. Bishop Kerfoot delivered his annual address, giving statistics, accounts of visitations, etc., and discussed some points in reference to the general interests of the church.

In the evening a missionary meeting was held in the Grand church, presided over by Rev. Dr. Scarborough. Rev. Henry S. Getz read the annual report detailing the missionary work done mainly outside the diocese. After which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mills, rector of St. Paul's Erie, the Rev. E. A. Alsop, rector of St. Andrews' church, the Rev. C. S. Spalding, of New Brighton, and Hon. Malcolm Hay. The exercises were dispersed with devotional music from the choir, in which the congregation heartily joined.

## INTERESTING OCCASION AT ALLIANCE.

### New Alliance M. E. Church—Full description of the Edifice and Opening Services—Mount Union College—Alliance Rolling Mill—Personal Matters, etc.

The beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church at Alliance, Ohio, was reopened for divine service on Sunday last. The structure is well located and in a commanding position on the main street. The original structure was erected about ten years ago, and was spacious, without much pretentions to beauty of architecture. With the rapid growth of this thriving place, the need of better church accommodations made it necessary and desirable to improve the building. Under the magic touch of Mr. snyder, a noted architect of Akron, Ohio, it has been so completely changed, by the erection of a new front, tower and belfry, and the addition of a gallery in the front and the remodeling of the school room, that a stranger would regard it as an entirely new edifice. The style of architecture is semi-gothic with a slight blending of Italian; built of brick, with ornamental work around the window and eaves of the roof, and painted a blush stone color. The building is two story, is by 87 feet. In the next session of the Pittsburgh Conference, Rev. Mr. Frazier, of the Disciples church, and Rev. Mr. Hunter, of the Methodist, were present. Dr. W. H. Locke, the pastor, took charge, and the services were opened by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Locke followed with prayer by Rev. E. Birkett, formerly of this city. Dr. W. Hunter, editor of the *Pittsburgh Advocate*, addressed the throne of spiritual lessons used on such occasions, after which Rev. Mr. Kincaid, of Cleveland, preached an eloquent sermon—subject, "God and Man Working Together." At the close, Dr. Locke presented a brief statement of the cost of the improvements, and that six thousand dollars would be the extent of the indebtedness. Under his financial tact and the following appeals of Rev. Dr. Miller, Presiding Elder, and a corps of working laymen, most of the sum was secured. Services closed with an eloquent sermon by Rev. Mr. Kincaid. In the evening the pulpit was occupied by the same minister, who discoursed in charming style on "God is our Refuge. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. W. Hunter, and by earnest efforts to free the church of debt were resumed, and finally the entire sum needed was secured. Considering the times and the absence of overdrive pressure upon the people, the fact speaks well for the liberality manifested. Many expected to hear Dr. Cox, formerly pastor, but he insisted upon the visiting ministers doing the work. The Catholic organ royal service in his association with Dr. Locke in the financial effort. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Board of Trustees, Hon. J. S. Hunter, S. J. Williams, W. H. Whitacre, Hon. Bakewell, W. Spencer, Dr. Locke, S. Shaffer, J. W. Webb, W. Jones, and others co-operating with them.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Locke, the author of "The Story of the Regiment," in which is graphically portrayed the incidents of his four year's chaplaincy in the army during the last war, and formerly pastor of Liberty street church, this city, has been pastor of this church for over a year, and sustains the same high reputation, as heretofore, in the pulpit. The membership of this church is large and vigorous, numbering about five hundred, and growing constantly under his able pulpit ministrations.

Mount Union College is located about a mile back from Alliance. The institution, under the presidency of Rev. Dr. O. N. Hartshorn, is enjoying great prosperity, notwithstanding the financial derangements of the last few months. There are about four hundred students now in attendance. The commencement exercises open July 20th and close on the 23d.

The extensive Alliance rolling mill, which has been stopped for months, will resume work most likely this week. The chief owner is Hon. John Hunter, brother of Dr. W. Hunter, of the *Christian Advocate*. He is a man of great influence in that community, and possessed of fine business and executive talents to handle a large interest of this character.

## FIRE AT SWISSVALE.

### The Car Works Totally Destroyed—Loss Over $60,000—Insurance $15,000.

About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, the fine new car shops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, situated at Swissvale station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, caught fire in the roof, near the stack, and in less than an hour were completely destroyed. There were three large buildings used for repairing cars, 75 by 220 feet; a blacksmith shop, 50 by 112 feet, and an erecting shop 75 by 220 feet. These were all supplied with new and valuable machinery. The works were owned by a joint stock company, of which Gen. A. L. Rasco is President, and Major J. C. Paul, Manager. The works went into operation about the first of April, but had not been running to their full capacity, as only about thirty-five or forty hands were employed.

There were burned with the works, five of McCarty's patent stock cars, which had been shipped there for repairs. They would not have been in the works had it not been for the fact that they were so short. Messrs. Hilton & Co. satisfy a claim which they had for repairing. These cars were worth about $8,000. The buildings were the property of the Company, and were completed in the fall of 1873, at a cost of $30,000, with about $800 each. The machinery cost $25,000, and the material in the buildings about $25,000. The building was occupied between four and five acres of ground, and the works were very complete.

Major Paul saw the fire a few seconds after it caught, his attention having been called to it by a workman who raised the alarm. Efforts were made to extinguish the fire by throwing water upon it from buckets, but the distance was too great, and as soon as the roof in the building was in a sheet of flame, the men having barely time to escape.

The insurance was $15,000, divided among the following companies, in sums ranging from $1,000 to $2,000: National of Philadelphia; Merchants of Providence; Narragansett, Western, Pittsburgh, Fame of Philadelphia, Citizens of Pittsburgh, and Underwriters of Pittsburgh.

A number of men employed in the works had their tools, which were in addition to being burned out of work, will cause them no little embarrassment.

## RIVER THIEVING.

### Manilla Rope Stolen—Prosecutions in Consequence.

The daily press is frequently called upon to notice the loss of rope and other articles from the river banks, and occasionally prosecutions are entered and arrests made on several occasions. The depredations are generally made at night, and the rope and other articles are sold to junk dealers, althoug occasionally, as in the instance we are about to mention, respectable business houses are implicated. Some of those who have suffered from the thieves time and again is the firm of Simpson, Horner & Co., the well-known coal shippers. This firm expects to lose no more than about $20,000, and part or this expense is occasioned by thieves. Lately the firm has missed a considerable amount of this kind of property that they made diligent inquiry and search into the matter, and learned that a considerable quantity had been purchased by Messrs. McElroy & Co., paper dealers of Diamond alley. Mr. Horner purchased some of it found there, and the firm stated that another part of the same lot had been sent to their paper mill.

Mr. Horner desired Messrs. McElroy & Co. to ascertain the thief, but the latter thought it was not their business, as they had purchased in good faith. Mr. Horner believing that the purchasers should know that the property in fair condition, could not be sold as castaway goods, made information before the Acting Mayor charging Messrs. McElroy & Co. with receiving stolen goods. This caused the firm to take an interest in the matter and they brought information before the same magistrate charging Andrew Young with the larceny of the rope.

In both cases the defendants had a hearing yesterday and were held to bail for trial.

## FROM COLORADO.

### Letter From Col. Searight—Mr. Finley's Appointment—Pittsburghers in Colorado.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, } Denver, June 4th, 1874.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

I observe with pleasure that the COMMERCIAL of last Saturday noticed the appointment of Mr. Finley as Deputy Mineral Surveyor here. Just think of it, Saturday's COMMERCIAL not reaching here until last (Wednesday) night! But it is consoling to know that, if not *fresh* when it comes, it is full of interesting matter, which fortunately and great pleasure.

Mr. Finley's father is one of the most influential Republicans of Fayette county. The young man has been working on his own hook in this Territory for a number of years, and feels gratified with official recognition, which will be largely participated in by his father's friends in Fayette. I also include his friends in Greensburg, young gentleman, son of James Blackstone, a leading and influential Republican of Fayette, near Connellsville, was a classmate of mine, and gave him employment. His uncle Henry Blackstone, was formerly Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and more recently, I think, connected with the Allegheny Valley. Col. Daniel R. Davidson is also an uncle of his, and his wife is a daughter of Mr. Noble, the upholsterer on Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. I also have with me the Rev. Mr. Sinsabaugh, one of the best preachers of the Pittsburgh Methodist Conference, whose health is failing, and he came out here to recruit. He is a staunch Republican, and has many Pittsburgh friends in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

T. E. SEARIGHT.

## THE HAMNETT BUTCHERY.

### Ortwein's Counsel Make an Application to Continue the Trial Till Next Term—The Court Refuses, and Fixes the Trial for Tuesday Next.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Stowe, Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, was brought before the bar, his counsel, Messrs. Swartzwelder and Moore, intending to make a motion for a continuance until next term.

District Attorney Bayne called up the case, and requested that the Court should fix a time for its trial. He said that a number of witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth were present, but he would not press the calling of the case to-day. He would, however, suggest that it be fixed for next Tuesday.

Judge Stowe—Unless some good cause is shown to the contrary, of course we will let this District Attorney fix his own time.

Mr. Swartzwelder—The counsel representing the defendant would like to say a few words as to the fixing of the time for the trial of the case. It is not necessary for me to say to the Court, I presume, that this case has necessarily created an extraordinary amount of feeling in the community. The offense itself being of so monstrous and enormous a character would explain, for a prudent reason why, in a case of this nature, it should be relieved so far as possible from any feeling of that kind, and such a time should be fixed when the feeling, to a certain extent, shall have subsided. The counsel appointed by the Court have required time to inquire into the nature and character of the defense, and to make such arrangements as are necessary. It is not to be granted that your Honor is desirous we should do all we can under the law for this man. We ask time to set up such a defense as the nature of the case demands. Understanding that an application would be made by the District Attorney to fix a time, we have come into Court for the purpose of making an application for a continuance of the case until next term.

The counsel then submitted his grounds for a continuance, among which were the necessity of getting witnesses as to character from New York and New Jersey; the fact that the prisoner cannot have a fair trial in the present inflamed state of public sentiment, etc.

Mr. Moore—At the request of counsel by my colleague we have ascertained the placesof residence, the names of the persons with whom the defendant has resided, and a very considerable portion of his history, involving some fact which will raise in the mind of any fair person very grave doubts as to the present condition of this man. I may add that the interview, while it did not absolutely satisfy, yet it did very nearly satisfy Mr. Swarzwelder, Mr. Luty and myself that there was something absolutely defective in this man's intellect. In addition to that, the question as to his condition will have to be examined into in the light of comparatively recent and modern medical and physiological knowledge, with which it is impossible for any of the gentlemen of the committee to visit the closing exercises of the Indiana State Normal School.

Prof. Solomon spoke in behalf of the Monongahela College, which is meeting with a good deal of success. Dr. Bell also spoke in behalf of the same.

Rev. Chris. Winter presented a report recommending the *Baptist Witness*, published in Pittsburgh, to the patronage of the churches.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. A. J. Bonsall, and resolved the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the so-called "woman's movement" is fanaticism and disorganizing in its tendency, and that we will give to those Christian women, who are working so faithfully for the suppression of intemperance our sympathy and assistance. Remarks were made in favor of the *Pittsburgh Advocate* by Rev. Messrs. Sprats, J. R. Cramer, Thos. Swaine, John Winston, Snodgrass and C. Hunter.

Mr. H. W. Richards, delegate from the Zion (colored) church of Allegheny City, requested the use of the church edifice for the session, which is granted by the pastor, and a collection taken up in the behalf.

A vote of thanks was tendered the members of the church and the citizens for the use of the house, and other courtesies during the session, and the Association adjourned finally with prayer and the benediction by Rev. J. K. Cramer.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

### Mr. Howard Urged to Become an Independent Candidate.

The pressure upon our columns yesterday prevented us from doing more than making a mere reference to the fact that the Howard and Kirk delegations had met in the Congressional convention, and that several of them met in McIlwaine's stock saleroom—eight claiming to be Howard delegates, and five Kirk. Mr. Edward Clark, of the second ward, presided.

Mr. Howard was called upon, and stated very frankly that he could not go before the Republican convention, owing to the unfair manner in which many of the primaries had been conducted.

W. D. Woolslayer, of Penn township, stated that very unfair means had been used in his township to defeat the delegates who were for the Republican ticket last fall having been elected.

Mr. Murphy, of the Second precinct of the Twelfth ward, said that the solid Republican majority in that district was not to be found, as it does not come out, they will vote for a Democrat for Congress. The speaker was running as a delegate for Howard, but was counted out by those inside the board. He could swear, that a physician, a well-known man, stated that he got more votes than the board allowed him in their return.

Mr. Dripps, of the Fifteenth ward, said that he heard a member of the board of that ward say that no matter how many votes there would have been polled for Howard's delegates they would have been given to General Pearson. General Negley's delegates.

Mr. Dripps, a Kirk delegate from the Tenth ward, said that he knew the election was not conducted fairly in that ward. He was for Mr. Kirk first and Howard next. As it is, he will feel like a dog without a master, and as he was not a Howard delegate.

Mr. Snyder, of the first precinct of the Twelfth ward, said that he was one of the board opening the tickets before they were deposited.

Dr. S. Wightman said that the Negley men took charge of the board, except the tally clerk, and kept the key of the ballot box in a desk. Mr. Murphy, the Howard delegate, was returned 37 votes, but he knew he could count 50 or at least a majority for Mr. Murphy.

Alderman Porter said that in the Fifteenth ward the Negley men got up a ticket of their own, and some of the board wanted, to draw cuts to see which of the Howard delegates should be elected. In the Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, a large number of Republicans are opposed to Phillip Negley, and will not support him.

Mr. Charles Snyder then moved that Hon. Thomas Howard be requested to come out as an independent candidate for Congress.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

It was suggested then that a mass meeting be called at an early day.

Mr. Howard stated that Mr. Wayne, of Scott, Mr. Noble, of Baldwin, and Mr. Jamison, of Upper St. Clair, were expected to-day to be delegates for him, and were here. The Negley men had claimed to carry those districts.

The Howard caucus then adjourned, after the meeting adjourned.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

P. Pfeiffer & Co., creditors, vs. Ellis Harris, debtor, Venango county. Rule to show cause why the restraining order granted should not be dissolved, etc. Stands over. Returnable 11th inst. Notices to be given petitioning creditors and debtor by telegraph.

N. L. Kennedy, Erie county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens except purchase money.

Still & Hamilton vs. Wm. Ward, Henry D. Karns, debtor, Karns City, Butler county. Petition for adjudication in bankruptcy filed. Act of bankruptcy—Fraudulent disposition of commercial paper and confession of judgment. Debtor now at large on bail. Sheriff Bartoid, with intent to give them a preference. The usual order was granted. An order was also made for the appointment of Carey Evansville, Ind., June 10.—River at a stand; four feet seven inches in the canal; two feet seven inches in Indiana; four feet in the Ohio; falling. Departed—Charles Bodman, New Orleans; Wood & Co., Memphis; Wm. Hall & Co., Nashville; Wm. Hall & Co., Cincinnati; Wm. Hall & Co., Louisville, and Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Nashville, June 10.—River falling slowly, with two and one inches on the shoals. No arrivals or departures.

Evansville, Ind. June 10.—Weather cloudy, with rain; river at 4 P. M. at a stand; at 9 A. M. it is now rushing hard here, with heavy wind and lightning; nearly one foot fallen during the night. Up—Chas. Brown and barges, midnight; Mary Miller, I. A. M., Peytona and Iliehold, 10 A. M. Down—Gus. Fulton, noon; Gray Eagle 3 P. M. Business very light.

Cincinnati, June 10.—River seven feet and falling. Arrived—Keystone State, Pittsburgh; Minneola, Memphis. Departed—Charmer Evansville; Arlington Memphis.

Cairo, June 10.—Arrived—John P. Maude, Cincinnati 2 P. M.; City, of Helena; St. Louis, 3 P. M. Departed—J. W. Garret, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Arrow, 3 P. M.; Helena, Vicksburg 5 P. M. River ten feet eleven inches and falling. Passed through the canal to-day, but none here. Weather cloudy and cooler; Mercury 82 degrees.

### Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts 3,738, Market active and shipping grades sold prices firm at $5 50@6 15 for good to choice; 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. $6 25@6 70 for extra; $12 50@15 00 for animal lots; 1,250 lbs. Hogs—Receipts 12,232; shipments 2,122.

Hogs—Receipts 18,336; market fairly active, firmer and a shade higher ranging at $4 65@5 80 for inferior to choice, most sales at $5 10@5 60 for common to good. Receipts 4,631.

Sheep—Receipts 366; market nominally unchanged.

### New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, June 10.—Flour dull; double six brands $6 25@7 25; choice $7 50@8 00. Corn quiet and easier; yellow mixed 86c; white 90@92c; mixed 88@90c. Oats quiet at 58@59c. Bran in moderate demand at 97c. Hay dull; choice $27 00. Pork dull and weak at $18 75. Lard—supply light; tierces 15c; kegs 15½c. Sugar dull and lower; fair 8½c. Molasses—no movement. Coffee—ordinary to prime 17½@21c. Cornmeal dull and lower at $3 50.

### Go by Pleasant Valley Street Cars

and Western avenue cars to the Great Sale on the Hall Farm, next Saturday, June 13, at 10 A. M. A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

### Cook Stoves for Ten Dollars.

GEORGE W. STEVENSON & CO., 131 Federal street, Allegheny.

### The Best

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## FIRE IN SWISSVALE.

### Dwelling Occupied by Mr. Wm. Smith Destroyed.

About 1 o'clock this morning the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Smith, at Swissvale, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the building was destroyed. The fire originated in the roof, and is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a passing locomotive. The loss is estimated at $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,500 in the Citizens' of Pittsburgh.

## THE BABY.

### How to Manage It in Hot Weather—Timely Sanitary Advice.

The following directions for the management of infants in hot weather, if faithfully followed, might save the lives of many, and add greatly to the health and comfort of all so treated:

Bathe the child once a day in tepid water. If it is fretful, sponge it over twice a day with tepid water, or with tepid water and vinegar. The health of a child depends much upon its cleanliness.

Avoid all tight bandaging. Make the clothing light and loose. Its delicate skin will many have free play for its limbs. At night undress it, sponge it, and put on a slip. In the morning change the slip, bathe the child and dress it in clean clothes. If this cannot be afforded, thoroughly air the day clothing by hanging out in the night.

The child should sleep by itself in a cot or cradle. It should be put to bed at regular hours, and be early taught to go to sleep without being nursed in the arms. Without the advice of a physician never give the child any cordials, carminatives, soothing syrups or sleeping drops. Thousands of children die every year from the use of these stories. If the child frets and does not sleep, it is either hungry or ill. In this case it requires advice. Never quiet it by candy or by cake; they are the common causes of diarrhœa and of other troubles.

Give the child plenty of fresh air. In the cool of the morning and evening take it out to the shady sides of broad streets, to the public squares or to the park. Make frequent excursions on the cars, but never, until after the child frets and does not sleep, it is either hungry or ill. Then it requires food or attention